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[SIXPENCE.]

THE PROSPECTS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

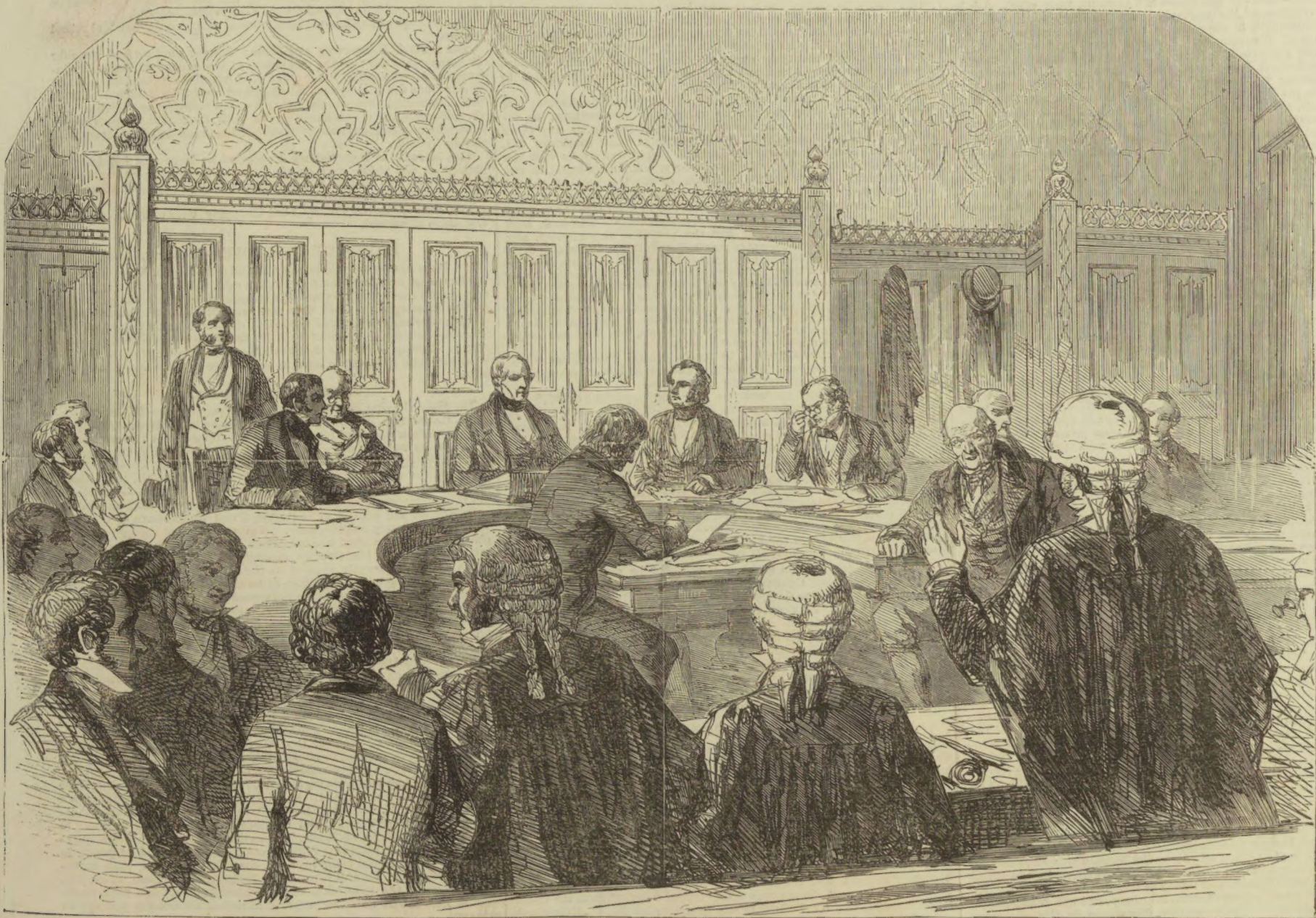
RECENT events occurring in the east of Europe—threatenings of national movement and territorial change—have been, for the last few weeks, naturally and earnestly exciting the attention and the interest of the English public. The question, although at present newly agitated, is an old, and has been a frequently-discussed one. We have had Russian panics, as well as French panics; and England has been startled by the confident prophecies of alarmists, that, one day or other, the Russians, tired of being cooped within their icy bounds, would come thundering, in all the power of the North, along the Dardanelles. That the Czar exercises a more cautious mode of progression—that he unites with Austria in a half diplomatic, half military league, with the intention, daily becoming more apparent, of overawing the all but defenceless Porte by vast displays of military force, and then gradually penetrating into the heart of the Ottoman Empire;—that this has been the line of policy long adopted, and recently pushed vigorously forward, by the Councils of St. Petersburg and Vienna, is none the less dangerous to the integrity of the Turkish empire than would be the impetuous descent of the united Russian and Austrian armies upon Constantinople.

The latest accounts from the seat of Turkish power represent the Sultan, after an unavailing resistance to a first and second ultimatum, proposed by the Count de Leiningen, as having at length yielded, and given up to Austria—as we presume he will also do to Russia—the full demands of the cabinet of Vienna. There can be no question that, unsupported by France and Eng-

land, so far, at least, as regards these claims, it was not only the best but the only policy of the Porte to submit. The highly organised military force which the allied European powers of the north and east could pour upon the half-disciplined and undisciplined levies of the Turks, would have rendered all attempt at resistance nugatory and vain. The Porte has been obliged once more to give way—once more to surrender tracts of its ancient dominions—once more to contract the circle of its ancient rights. It has seen Egypt virtually lost to it, and the Crimea occupied by a European race. It has perforce allowed Russia to establish a protectorate in the two provinces lying nearest its western frontiers—Moldavia and Wallachia. It has beheld Greece wrested from it, and witnessed the extinction of its naval power at Navarino; and now it has been called upon, and has been obliged to make, still further concessions upon the Black Sea, to prevent what was demanded by diplomacy, and perhaps more with it, from being seized by force.

Such being the state of Eastern matters, the question comes plainly to be—are the two great Western Powers to oppose themselves resolutely to the further dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire? It has lost much: are they to permit it to lose all? Are Russia and Austria to be allowed to extend their already swollen dominions, at the expense of the balance of European power? We acknowledge that, in this matter, we have but little confidence in the sincerity of the professions of friendship of the French Government towards the declining star of the Porte; the Emperor is too anxious to wheedle himself into the good graces of Austria, and to curry the favour of

the Czar, to be likely to take any really energetic step to stop the western progress of either the one or the other. Besides, France has—since the day of the Battle of the Pyramids, had its eyes fixed upon Egypt and the Nile, possession of which, in homely phrase, would infallibly kill two birds with one stone, by giving Louis Napoleon, on the one hand, ample facilities for seizing the whole African coast—including Tripoli and Tunis, west to the French settlements in Algiers; and, on the other, by effectually cutting off our means of overland communication with India. It is evident, therefore, that of all the Western Powers we are by far the most deeply interested in preserving intact what is left of the Ottoman empire. Left to itself, there is the certainty of its being pulled to pieces by Russia and Austria. Bankrupt, barbarous, bigoted—stubborn in its wretched fatalism—Turkey is totally unprogressive, and apparently totally incapable of progression. As the Greek empire lost its energies by a gradual, but fatal decay, until it invited the Turks in the middle of the fifteenth century to drive out the cross and rear the crescent over Constantinople, so it would appear that the Turks, pampered by their faith and soddren in their sullen notions of fatalism, are now doomed to undergo a like fate at the hands of more civilised invaders. The stagnant lifelessness of the Turkish empire need hardly be dwelt upon. Its corrupt administration—its insolvent treasury—its undisciplined army—its farce of a naval armament—the utter absence of all energy, or chivalric or national spirit upon the part of its people, who carry on their small traffic of perfumes and gaudy ornaments like men doing business in tobacco-clouded dreams;—these features of the Ottoman Empire



COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS UPON THE CHATHAM ELECTION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

have been long known to all the world. Only a few weeks ago the very effort made by its most enlightened statesman, the Prince Callimachi, to procure a European loan for Turkish purposes, showed, by its fate in the hands of the Porte, the absolute hopelessness of any progress in civilisation and the science of commerce being made by the Turks. While the European advances with mighty strides, the Mussulman sits cross-legged. A cushion, instead of a crescent, might be his emblem; and, indeed, unless energetic steps be taken, the period is, probably, not far removed, when, at any rate, the latter symbol will at length wane into absorbing darkness.

Not perhaps yet, however, if Great Britain bestir herself and do her utmost to protect and keep together her old ally. If we cannot make Turkey our active agent for our common interests, we might at all events attempt to stave off indefinitely the shock of dissolution, and oppose, at least, the obstacle of an inert mass to Russian and Austrian advances. Nay, even more than this. By assuming a bold posture, and employing a skilful and firm diplomacy, we might rouse the western, and perhaps even the eastern nations, to a sense of the possible consequences of a general European war, caused by an attempt at the destruction of the balance of European power. Are the Austrians secure in Italy? Or do they feel comfortable in Hungary? Why, a European outbreak of war, for the preservation or the destruction of long-settled boundaries and long-established dynasties, would set their clumsy, ill-governed, and disjointed empire in a blaze; while despotism, both in the West and the East, would reel before the movement.

May it not, then, be a worthy and a not unprofitable policy to stand unflinching in our opposition to any further dismemberment of the Ottoman empire? Let us remember, that our interests in its integrity are profound—more profound at this moment than they ever were before. Through Egypt lies our natural path to our Eastern empire—an empire of 100,000,000 of souls, inhabiting a continent of boundless fertility and of unknown industrial capabilities; an empire, the full fruits of which we have never yet enjoyed, because, unhappily, we have been engaged for the last century only in the work of conquest, in annexing kingdoms, abasing dynasties, and imposing tributes. Thanks, however, to increasing enlightenment and advancing soundness of policy, we are soon likely to turn over a new leaf in respect to our Indian Administration, and by applying the too long neglected arts of peace, by opening up the too long forgotten productions and locomotive capabilities of the vast continent which we hold, we are, in all probability, at last to learn the full value, and to profit by the full richness, of our realm. With proper means of communication—railroads on the plain, and steamers on the river—with the establishment of every species of industrial enterprise suited to an empire which is bounded by Cape Comorin at one extremity, and the Himalayas on the other—it is surely not too much to expect a more magnificent result of vast dominion than any which has hitherto accrued from our purely aggressive policy, and our steadily-pursued plan of seizing the possessions of Nabobs, and appropriating the revenues of Rajahs.

Such, then, is the plain position of matters. On the very eve of a great and beneficent change in our Indian policy—a change which we believe likely to be fraught with immense advantages both to us and to the population of Hindostan—we are threatened with the possible obstruction of our nearest route to our Eastern empire. A firm and unswerving determination, firmly and unswervingly expressed, might yet, however, stay the progress of unjust encroachment upon the dominions of a state recognised for ages as an independent empire; and this determination, and this expression of it, we would fain believe to be the settled policy and purpose of the Cabinet which has been called upon to preside over the interests of England.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, from which such instructive revelations of the working of our electoral system are now proceeding, occupy the upper story of the river front of her Majesty's Palace of Westminster. Between eleven and twelve o'clock every morning a stream of counsel, witnesses, and attorneys, may be seen passing through New Palace-yard on their way to the committee-rooms. Entering Westminster-hall, they ascend the fine broad flight of stone steps at the further end; and, turning to the left, pass through St. Stephen's-hall, the *locus in quo* of the old House of Commons. The noble octagonal hall, which occupies the centre of the entire pile, is next reached; and here country witnesses, who have left their homes in obedience to the Speaker's warrant, pause bewildered to gaze upon the large clustered columns and arches, and the massive sculptured roof of stone. A door lies before them, which conducts the visitor along a corridor, and up a stone staircase, to the Waiting-hall, where the frescoes of Herbert, Horsley, Cope, and other artists, embody in glowing colours the word-painting of the chief English poets. We have now reached the centre of the Great Corridor which gives access to the doors of the committee-rooms, and which is itself one of the sights of London. If the visitor looks to the right, an apparently interminable vista is presented along this corridor; and when he feels quite oppressed by the length of the vista and the vastness of the edifice of which it forms a part, and turns to the other hand, he discovers to his astonishment that he has been gazing at only half the corridor, and that a vista of similar extent, the end of which in like manner can hardly be perceived, stretches out upon his left. This corridor has no parallel in England, or perhaps in the world, for novelty of effect. (See Illustration, page 208.)

Between eleven and four o'clock the corridor is crowded with the most motley assemblage which is ever assembled in this great metropolis. As the committee-rooms open into the corridor, and the latter is the general waiting-room for witnesses subpoenaed upon election committees, railway committees, and committees upon private bills, a walk along the corridor brings you into contact with people from the most distant provinces of the empire. Sometimes a particular committee order the room to be cleared, in order that they may deliberate upon some point of law raised by counsel; and then the audience in the committee-room pour themselves into the corridor, which thus becomes in places almost impassable. Counsel are flying about in wig and gown, exchanging confidential whispers with shrewd-looking provincial attorneys, or the latter are in deep conversation with their Parliamentary agents—the hardest-worked men in England during the sitting of Parliamentary committees, except, perhaps, the leading counsel who practise in committee-rooms. The dozen steps which bring you from one committee-room to another, take you from Yorkshire to Somersetshire, or from Lancashire to Kent; while Newry or Waterford offers its contingent of human representatives, with their variety of brogue, costume, and countenance. Here may be seen some fine specimens of those component elements of our British Constitution, the "roughs" of a contested election. That group of whiskered, ferocious, and powerful-looking blackguards are the bludgeon-men from Eatonswill, who led that gallant attack upon the Blue band and colour-men, and who finished up by breaking the windows of the White Hart on the day of election. They are here to tell the committee who supplied them so profusely with beer at the election, and who engaged their valuable services for the sitting member; and perhaps out of their replies the astute counsel for the petitioners may obtain another link in his chain of "agency." Here, also, are the low beer-shop-keepers of Eatonswill, whose kitchens, it was discovered, were wanted as committee-rooms about two o'clock on the afternoon of the day of polling. The gentlemen in horse-hair will extract from them that no committee sat at the "Pig and Callipers," or the "Cow and Compasses" on that or any other day of the election; that no paper or pen were even brought to the committee-room for the use of the imaginary "committee;" and that as soon as the bargain was made and the money handed over, they went off arm in arm with the agent for the sitting member to vote for "Popkins and Purity of Election." Counsel for Mr. Popkins will indignantly deny that this is bribery, and will triumphantly quote the decision of the Parliamentary Committee in the celebrated *Borum* bribery case; while the learned serjeant on the opposite side will

no less confidently rest his argument upon the great constitutional Swizzleton disfranchisement. The committee, thoroughly puzzled, and finding a safe landmark on either side, will probably decide that the case was not one of bribery—that committee-rooms bear a fancy price on the day of an election—and that the beer-shop-keepers turned the scale in Popkins's favour at three o'clock on the polling day solely from high constitutional and patriotic motives.

Here, also, may be seen that mysterious personage, "the Man in the Moon," who dispenses, in a dark room, the box of sovereigns which he received from a little man whom he had never seen before, whom he has never seen since, and whom he should not recognise again if he saw him. These genteel young men, clerks in the county bank of Messrs. Premium, Plum, and Poundage, give the history of a cheque for a few thousands which the sitting member happened to draw a few days before the election. They will tell the committee who cashed it, and who paid in some of the £100 notes. Nor are women and infants wanting in the motley throng; for the poor man's wife often receives the gold which the voter himself dare not touch; and it is no answer to the messenger of the Serjeant-at-Arms that she has a child in her arms, and cannot leave home: the Speaker's warrant is omnipotent alike over babes and parents, and hence the wail of an infant which now and then reaches the ear. Sunday coats of the commonest velvet, flaring and jaunty yellow waistcoats, nether garments of the useful corduroy, and beaver hats of indescribably long and coarse nap, form the attire of a large portion of the assemblage. Some of the "free and independent" electors are "much bemused with beer," notwithstanding the dread presence into which they are waiting to be summoned, while others seem to have already an uneasy presentiment of the terrors of a cross-examination. They would probably rush out of the corridor, and take the next steamer for Boulogne, if they could peep into one of the briefs in that blue bag which a clerk is carrying along the lobby for the eminent Queen's Counsel, his "governor."

Let us enter one of the committee-rooms. Each room has two entrances; and unless we look up over the door, and ascertain whether the antique gilt letters emblazoned in colours denote that this is the "Public Entrance," we may heedlessly enter by the "Members' Entrance," through which, in such case, we shall be summarily expelled. A notice at the door informs us that we are about to enter the Chatham Committee-room, and warns us that, if we are witnesses, our examination will not be taken if we are present without being duly summoned. The committee-room is an apartment nearly square, of lofty proportions. Two large windows, extending nearly from the floor to the ceiling, look upon the Thames, and enable the audience, when the interest flags, to diversify the proceedings by watching the steam-boats upon the river. The committee, five in number, sit round a table of horse-shoe form. Mr. Gurney's short-hand writer sits in front of them, whose flying pen takes down every syllable that the witness says, and who, when asked to repeat any answer that he has given, reads it off verbatim with a glibness and accuracy that seems to the witness to transcend all the wonders of magic. A long green-baize table runs across the middle of the room, at which sit the counsel engaged in the cause, with such of the attorneys and parliamentary agents by their side as can find room at the table. Behind them a bar of wood keeps off the spectators who stand and listen to the proceedings. The lower part of the wall is covered with rich wainscot, the upper part with crimson velvet-pile extending to the cornice. That middle-aged soldier-like gentleman—not in the picture, reader!—sitting near the table devoted to counsel is the sitting member for Chatham, who is charged with having corruptly induced certain electors to vote for him by the promise of obtaining places for themselves and their relatives; and who, with a courage worthy of his profession, is listening to the evidence of the witnesses against him, and, heedless of the scathing remarks of the learned counsel employed, will tender himself for examination. The witnesses, one by one, testify to an amount of Government influence brought to bear upon the Dockyard men which renders it hopeless for any but a Government nominee to contest the borough of Chatham; and the evidence, when printed, cannot fail to strengthen Sir James Graham's wish and intention to insert in any new Reform Bill a clause, disfranchising all persons engaged in the Government service in the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

LORD LYNCHBURGH drew attention to the irritation prevailing in Vienna and the Austrian dominions against the people and Government of England, arising out of the abuse by foreign refugees of the asylum which they enjoyed in this country. Political refugees, who endeavoured to excite revolt against a neighbouring state, not only violated every principle of gratitude, but rendered themselves liable to be punished by the laws of this country. He thought the Government ought to use great vigilance and activity to obtain evidence against such parties, and that they ought to take the initiative, and institute a prosecution in their own name, without waiting for foreign states to demand this act of justice at their hands.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, although communications had taken place respecting the foreign refugees in this country, no demand had been made by the Government of Austria or by any other state of Europe. Connecting, as the people of those countries did, certain atrocious and sanguinary acts of recent occurrence with the residence of certain refugees in this country, a feeling of irritation was not unnatural. It was not the intention of the Government to propose any new law to Parliament on this subject (loud cries of "Hear, hear"), because the existing law enabled us to discharge those duties which we owed to friendly states. He energetically disclaimed, both on the part of the Government and the people of this country, any sympathy with recent abominable acts in the Austrian dominions.

I speak (said the noble Earl) not only of that atrocious attempt on the life of an illustrious Prince, the hope of his country, and whose danger has revived all that ancient loyalty and devoted attachment which has so long been the possession of his family (Hear, hear); but also of the recent outbreak at Milan, where a few desperate men have been attacking and putting to death isolated individuals, sentries at their posts (Hear). These men may, indeed, call themselves patriots, but they are really assassins in disguise (loud cries of "Hear, hear"). The Government had determined to institute legal proceedings whenever a case was made out; and foreign powers had been informed of their determination to institute these prosecutions.

LORD BROUGHAM bore testimony to the sufficiency of the existing law to put down all conspiracies against the majesties and constitutions of foreign nations. The difficulty was not in the law, but in getting evidence and prosecuting to conviction. Foreign Governments wanted the English Government to drive these refugees out of this country:—

But, suppose we had the power to do this by an alien bill. Driven out of this country, they would find no rest for the sole of their foot on the continent of Europe. They must cross the Atlantic. Would that put an end to conspiracy—to sending succours to Europe—to setting on assassins? The difference would but be between fifteen days' sail and four or five days'; and the same risk would be encountered by these foreign Princes and Governments, if they now ran any risk. He hoped these considerations would weigh in the high quarters referred to.

LORD TAUNTON said that no new law that would be consistent with the main principles of our Constitution could be passed which could give any greater protection to foreign Governments than was afforded them by the present law. He doubted the existence of conspiracies in London among foreign refugees.

The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred with his noble and learned friends in the belief that fresh legislation would be as absurd as it was wicked, and that the present law gave ample powers to do all that the law ever could enable to be done. It was the policy of persons in Austria, or other countries, to issue proclamations purporting to be issued in London, in order to put the police upon a false scent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

LORD J. RUSSELL, in answer to a question, said the law officers of the Crown were of opinion that it was competent for convocation to appoint a committee to sit during its prorogation.

On the motion for the second reading of the Clergy Reserves Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved that it be read a second time that day six months. A debate ensued, in which several speakers urged that the bill was a violation of public faith. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in defending the bill, was betrayed into an offensive expression, which, coming from a Cabinet Minister, has excited some surprise. The right hon. gentleman, in speaking of the Bishop of Exeter, described him as "a right rev. prelate whose litigious spirit makes him the pest of his diocese." There was a loud cry of "Order" from the Opposition benches, and Sir R. INGLIS rose to order; but Sir W. Molesworth refused to retract or qualify his expressions. The debate presented few features of novelty; but the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the course

of a masterly reply to the objections urged against the bill, broke new ground when he reminded the House that, although up to 1840 the clergy reserves of Upper Canada had been devoted to the maintenance and support of the Protestant religion, yet that by the settlement of 1840 no such restriction was made. Half the reserved lands was by that act left for various religious denominations other than the Established Churches of England and Scotland; and the Church of Rome had in fact received a greater share of the reserved fund than any other religious denomination, except the Churches of England and Scotland. Mr. Spooner, in defending the bill of 1840, was therefore engaged in maintaining a bill to endow the Church of Rome in Canada. The House made itself merry at the expense of Mr. Spooner, more especially when the Chancellor of the Exchequer drew attention to the fact that the hon. gentleman was fast asleep upon the Opposition benches at the moment when the argument had reached this point. The Government had a large majority when the House divided, the numbers being—For the second reading, 275; against it, 192; majority in favour of the bill, 83.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY wished to know the truth of the statement that Mazzini, having escaped from Lombardy, had repaired to Genoa, and was there taken on board her Majesty's frigate *Retribution*, and conveyed to Malta. If this political agitator had been received on board her Majesty's ship when in no personal danger, it was a most ill-judged act of humanity on the part of the captain. In Sardinia, neither Mazzini nor any other political refugee would be in danger of his life. If he wished to flee from the vengeance of Austria, he might have used the common conveyance open to the public at those ports, and there was no possible obligation for his making use of one of her Majesty's ships. Their Lordships would see the inconvenience that would arise if her Majesty's ships were made mere passenger ships, to convey discomfited agitators and conspirators against her Majesty's allies to some other port of destination.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had no information on the subject.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

The Earl of CLANCARTY called the attention of their Lordships to the operation of the system of National Education in Ireland after twenty-one years' experiment. The number of schools on the 31st December, 1851, was 4811, and the number of scholars was stated to be 529,637, although the number was probably a little exaggerated. The population of Ireland was now to be estimated (he stated incidentally) at 6,300,000. He complained that the Church Education Society had been excluded from a share of the Parliamentary grant, and that no good had arisen from the National system.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, if the national system of education in Ireland had not succeeded so extensively as had been expected, it was owing to that section of the Protestant clergy who supported the Church Education Society. He must confess that when he saw this system of education so strongly opposed, and the best chance—perhaps the only chance—for the permanent improvement of Ireland rejected and wantonly thrown away, it was with some difficulty that he could repress his feelings of indignation. He thought it would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could happen to Ireland if the national system were subverted. The noble Earl wished that Roman Catholics and Protestants should each be allowed to teach their respective religions in their own schools. If so, the Roman Catholic population being about five to one as compared to the Protestant, the Catholics must receive a similar proportion of the public grants. Such a system could not fail to lead to the encouragement of that sectarian spirit which was the bane of Ireland.

The Earl of EGLINTON said that when he went to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, knowing as he did that three-fourths of the clergy of the Established Church were opposed to the system, he thought it must be a bad one. But, after paying the most unremitting attention to the subject, he came to the conclusion that the system as at first introduced was the best that could have been projected for a country so unhappily situated as Ireland. The Protestant clergy and laity were no doubt conscientiously unable to agree to a system by which the reading of the Bible was excluded from the schools. Unfortunately the result of that opposition had been the partial failure of the system, for the Roman Catholics had got possession of the greater portion of the grants, and, consequently, the greater power over the schools in Ireland.

The Earl of CLARENDON defended the Irish national system, and hoped their Lordships would not, by holding out expectations of a change, do anything to impair its efficiency.

The Bishop of LONDON expressed the deep sympathy with which he viewed the continued efforts of his Irish brethren for the cause of Scriptural truth, and the apprehensions he felt that an attempt would be made to introduce the Irish national system into England.

The Bishops of LIMERICK and NORWICH defended the national school system.

The Earls of HARROWBY and DERBY thought the time had come for an inquiry into the working and results of the system of national education in Ireland. The latter noble Earl felt confident that any attempt to introduce the Irish system into England would be a signal failure; but he indicated pretty plainly that it would be better to dispense with the assistance and countenance of the Irish Protestant clergy than to introduce a separate system of instruction for each religious denomination in Ireland.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE deprecated so large and indefinite an inquiry as the noble Earl (Derby) seemed to contemplate as to the effects which the system had produced on the morals, passions, and political feelings of the country.

The returns moved for by Lord Clancarty were ordered; and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. BASS having made complaint of the deficiency of silver coin, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the demand for gold was so pressing that the Mint could not be applied to silver coinage. Half a million sovereigns per week were now being turned out—about twice as much as the regular work of the Mint; and means were being taken to increase that supply in order to meet the unabating demand for sovereigns. During January £22,000 of silver coinage was struck, and more would be done to meet the want as soon as the demand for gold would allow.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on Pilotage, Mr. CARDWELL, in moving for leave to bring in a bill on this subject, developed, in a speech of much length, the views of the Government in regard to our mercantile marine. After preliminary remarks upon the present prosperity of the shipping interest, measured by whatever test—and upon the success of the measures inaugurated by Mr. Labouchere, he distributed the subject under eight heads:—1. Lights.—He pointed out the defects of our system, and proceeded to inquire the best mode of providing for the control of the receipt and expenditure of the dues, with Parliamentary responsibility. The Government thought that this control should be vested in some person whose situation in the Government would render him directly accountable to Parliament, so that the funds should be strictly applied to the purposes for which they were levied. 2. Passing tolls.—A matter, as he showed, embarrassed with difficulties, and which the Government proposed to subject to a careful inquiry. 3. Manning.—The restriction which required that a British crew should consist of three parts British subjects, her Majesty's Government did not propose to maintain. 4. Volunteering in the Navy.—This power, which was a safeguard to the seaman and an advantage to the Navy, and was not altogether an injury to the mercantile marine itself, the Government did not propose entirely to abolish, intending to modify it by enactments. 5. Salvage to the Navy.—On this head there was a grievance, he admitted, which consisted in the lien upon the ship, which entitled the salvors to detain it in a distant port; but the Admiralty had arrangements in preparation to provide a substitute for this claim of lien. 6. Desertion.—Upon this subject a bill, he said, would be introduced to remedy the inconveniences suffered by the desertion of crews and the imperfection of the existing laws. 7. Consular fees.—These fees were regulated by Act of Parliament, but some of them would be abandoned. 8. Pilotage.—The Government proposed to amalgamate the two bodies—the Trinity House and Cinque Ports pilots—in the river Thames, and to place them under one control; to confer upon the Board of Trade, in extreme cases, the power of remedying the defects of local acts in the Mersey, and a mediatorial power in the Severn—the Board being invested, for these purposes, with authority to institute an inquiry into all the by-laws, regulations, rates, &c., with the aid of the able officers in the mercantile marine department of that Board. It would be proposed to reduce the London pilotage 25 per cent.

In the discussion which followed, the prominent points of the Government measure were slightly touched upon by Mr. Hume, Mr. Henley, Mr.

Labouchere, Lord Chelsea, Lord A. Paget, Mr. Turner, and other members; and Mr. Cardwell replied to certain objections.

Mr. LABOUCHERE doubted whether the proposed alteration, which would permit a Swedish-built ship, manned by a Swedish captain and crew, to enter our ports and harbours as a British ship, if she had British owners, would not give rise to cases of colourable and fraudulent ownership.

The Chairman was directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to pilotage; and leave was accordingly given.

A long discussion took place upon the suspension of writs in cases where candidates had been unseated for bribery and treating. Lord J. RUSSELL recommended the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire in each case whether corruption and bribery extensively prevailed. Pending the inquiry, the House ought not to issue the writ.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting petitions from Wales, praying for the extension of the County Courts to that principality, gave his energetic support to the extension of this local jurisdiction. The noble and learned Lord also strongly condemned the present system of paying the County Court judges by the fees of prosecutors, and not by salary from the Consolidated Fund, and expressed an earnest hope that it would speedily be altered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. WILSON stated that the Government were willing that mints should be established in our Australian colonies, upon the colonists consenting to bear the whole expense. The colonists of Sydney had sent over £10,000 for the purchase of the necessary machinery for a mint; and the other colonists might obtain the same privilege under such due regulations as should secure the use of metal of the proper quality and value, so that there should be no depreciation in the coin.

A discussion took place upon the constitution of Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland, upon a motion by Mr. CRAWFORD, which was agreed to, for leave to bring in a bill for their reform. The bill is to be referred to the select committee to which the Lord Advocate's bill on the same subject is to be remitted.

Col. MURE moved for a select committee to inquire into the management of the National Gallery, and to consider in what mode the monuments of antiquity and fine arts may be preserved, augmented, and exhibited. He referred to the injuries lately committed on some fine works of art in the National Gallery by a rash process of cleaning, and thought it desirable to have a distinct expression of opinion from a committee of the House of Commons as to the skill with which the operation had been performed.

Sir G. STRICKLAND called upon the House to rescue the divine monuments of art in the National Gallery from the destroying process of what was termed cleaning. He could say for himself that pictures which heretofore he had gazed at with delight, were now transformed by this process into objects of absolute disgust in his eyes.

Lord J. RUSSELL was glad the motion was so framed, as to include not only the vexed question as to the cleaning of the pictures, but also whether the pictures to be brought together, with other monuments and works of art, might not be so extended and diversified as to entitle them more completely to the character of a national collection than the present National Gallery might be considered. It had always struck him that the National Gallery, as now composed, was rather such a collection as a very rich individual, selecting a number of fine works of art, for his own particular gratification, might gather, than such a collection as a great nation should have collected together for its instruction and delight. Perhaps it would be possible to combine together, under one roof all the various collections of art which the nation possessed at the British Museum and elsewhere. He had himself more than once urged upon the trustees of the National Gallery to obtain a collection of the early Italian masters, not so much perhaps on

account of their intrinsic beauty, as for the great aid they would afford in tracing the progress of painting.

Mr. HUME spoke strongly against the removal of the National Gallery, and asked why the barracks and workhouses in its rear could not be purchased and added to it?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was erroneously supposed the Government had decided upon the removal of the National Gallery from its present site, whereas no such decision had been arrived at.

The motion for the appointment of a committee was then agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved for a select committee to consider the subject of Assurance Associations. At present the balance-sheets of many offices and their stability could not be relied upon; and the public had so deep an interest in the stability of these institutions that the Government considered it desirable to take measures for their protection. The enormous magnitude to which these associations had grown would be seen when he stated that in Scotland alone the liabilities of fifteen assurance offices amounted to £33,000,000. With respect to Great Britain, the accumulated capital of the offices with which it was now proposed to deal, amounted to £150,000,000 at the smallest estimate. The annual income arising from premiums paid to these associations amounted to £5,000,000, a sum almost equal to the revenue derived from the Income-tax. He observed incidentally that the landed interest had derived the greatest possible benefit in the improvement of their lands from the funds accumulated in these offices. In the case of twenty-five life assurance-offices which had submitted their accounts, it appeared upon their own showing that, while the sums received as premiums amounted to £462,032, the costs of management were actually so high as to leave only a balance of £86,732.

Mr. WHALLEY wished the committee to examine into the affairs of analogous associations, known as benefit societies; and spoke of the misery and demoralization that had resulted in the district where he resided from the failure of these societies, which were principally composed of the lower classes.—The motion was agreed to.

Lord J. RUSSELL announced that the Easter holidays would include Passion week as well as Easter week. Parliament would rise on Friday the 18th inst., and would meet again on Monday the 4th April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A debate arose upon the second reading of the Great London Drainage Bill, which was supported by Lord PALMERSTON upon public grounds, and carried, on a division.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. The House then went into committee upon the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

Upon the report of the Chairman of the Southampton Election Committee, a witness, named Bower, who had refused to take any oath or declaration before that committee, was committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Law of Evidence Procedure Bill was read a second time.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a second time.

The Earl of ABERDEEN gave notice that he should on Friday, the 18th inst., move the adjournment of the House until April the 4th.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Colonel Boyle took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Frome; and Mr. Lawrence Hayworth took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Derby, in the room of Mr. Horsfall, deceased.

Mr. PHINN gave notice of his intention, after Easter, to ask leave to introduce a bill giving jurisdiction to County Courts in cases of penalties incurred for bribery committed at elections.

In reply to Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government would recommend the House to pass no more bills for the supply of water to the metropolis until the different expensive works authorised by acts of last year should have had a fair trial.

In reply to Mr. H. Drummond, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had no intention of moving the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject of the recent influx of gold.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTORNEYS.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on attorneys' certificates, which he considered to be an unjust imposition upon the industrial earnings of a large portion of the learned profession.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the motion ill-timed, and he would oppose it. He did not consider the tax to be heavy or oppressive upon attorneys, although he was willing to admit that the tax might be open to readjustment.

Sir F. THESIGER supported the motion.

After some discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 219; against it, 167: majority in favour of the motion, 52. The result was received with much cheering by the Opposition.

Lord R. GROSVENOR then obtained leave to bring in his bill.

OATHS.

Mr. APSLEY PELLATT then moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject of oaths; and the operation of the Act 1 and 2 William 4, c. 4, and the Act 5 and 6 William 4, c. 62, for the substitution of declarations in lieu of oaths in the Customs, Excise, public offices and corporations named in the said Acts; and the advantage of extending the principle of those Acts to the Courts of Law; and further, to inquire into the oaths now taken by members of Parliament at the table of the House, with the view of substituting one uniform declaration for members of all religious persuasions, and to report thereon from time to time.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he believed the principle of the motion would command the universal sympathy of the House. He, however, hoped that the hon. gentleman would not, under present circumstances, think it necessary to press his motion upon the acceptance of the Government and the House.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS.

Mr. FITZROY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention and punishment of aggravated assaults upon women and children. At present the magistrate had only the power of inflicting a pecuniary penalty, not exceeding £5, and, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months, without hard labour. The proposed bill would give him a summary power to inflict a penalty not exceeding £20, or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

THE CHATHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. LOCKE KING called the attention of the House to the following resolution of the above committee: "That it is the opinion of this committee that there are strong grounds for believing that Stephen Mount, in giving his evidence before the committee, has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury;" and moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute the said Stephen Mount for perjury; and that, in all cases in which a committee shall report that there are grounds for believing a witness to be guilty of perjury, the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute at once.

Mr. BRAMSTON, the Chairman of the Committee, supported the motion. He, however, thought it would be better to confine the motion to the case before the House.

Lord PALMERSTON coincided in the view of the case taken by Mr. Bramston.

After a few words from Mr. Newdegate, in support of the same view, Mr. LOCKE KING consented to withdraw the latter part of the motion, which was ultimately adopted in its amended form.

Mr. NAPIER obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the more speedy arrest of absconding debtors in Ireland.

The Cathedral Trusts Appointments Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

INTEROCEANIC ROUTES ACROSS CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have much pleasure in presenting our readers with an outline of the recent plans for the formation of a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, to communicate between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The gigantic scheme (which has Sir C. Fox and Mr. Brassey for its promoters), has been brought under the notice of the British Government, who appear, from a statement made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on Monday, to view it with greater favour than any of the undertakings hitherto brought forward for securing a ship canal across the isthmus.

Lord J. Russell said:—

With respect to the question of my hon. friend, it is on a most important subject (Hear). I beg to state, first, that with regard to the canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the recent intelligence which has been received induced the Government to think that the convention entered into with the United States would by no means answer the desired purpose, the projectors of that canal having changed their scheme from a canal which would admit merchant vessels of large size to a canal of a restrictive depth; and, in fact, one which would only be useful to coasting vessels (Hear). Her Majesty's Government therefore communicated with the Government of the United States upon that subject, declaring that the object originally contemplated by that plan would not be gained by the altered scheme. Lately there has been another plan proposed, which is to make a ship canal of thirty feet depth through the Isthmus of Darien, having a very sufficient port at each end, so as to join the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The House will at once perceive that this is a subject of very great importance (Hear, hear). So far as her Majesty's Government have had an opportunity of judging, they would be very favourable to a plan of that kind, and they would be very glad if the United States Government would concur with them in favouring the plan, supposing it should be found to be practicable (Hear, hear). I do not, of course, wish, on the part of the Government, to give any opinion upon the engineering questions involved, and upon other questions which are for others to consider; but so far as the general outline of the plan is concerned, I have to say that I think, if that plan could be adopted, it would tend very much to increase and favour the commerce of all nations (Hear, hear).

With this prefatory statement of the views of the Government, we proceed to describe the several plans; the Darien route being illustrated by a bird's-eye view from the work just published by Dr. Cullen.

The geographical position of Central America—narrowing as it does, in several places, into an isthmus, from thirty to forty miles broad—has made it the subject of many projects for the formation of an interoceanic

Route. We are only now, however, on the dawn of having this question placed upon a practical footing, through recent investigations carried out by competent engineers.

The following are the several communications across Central America which have been brought before the public; their respective positions being indicated upon the Map we have engraved:—

1. By a railway across the southern end of Mexico, between the Bay of Tehuantepec and the Bay of Campeche.
2. By a canal navigation between Greytown on the Atlantic, and Brito Bay on the Pacific, through the Lake of Nicaragua.
3. By a road across the state of Costa Rica.
4. By a railway, between Panama and Chagres, across the Isthmus of Panama.
5. By a ship navigation, without locks, across the Isthmus of Darien.
6. By rendering the River Atrato navigable, and forming a canal navigation into the Bay of Cupica, or the River San Juan.

The uses for which all these routes will serve are not identical. As no water communication exists, a road or a railway may monopolise the transit trade between the oceans; or even after such a communication is formed, favourable local circumstances may create a traffic independent of a through trade.

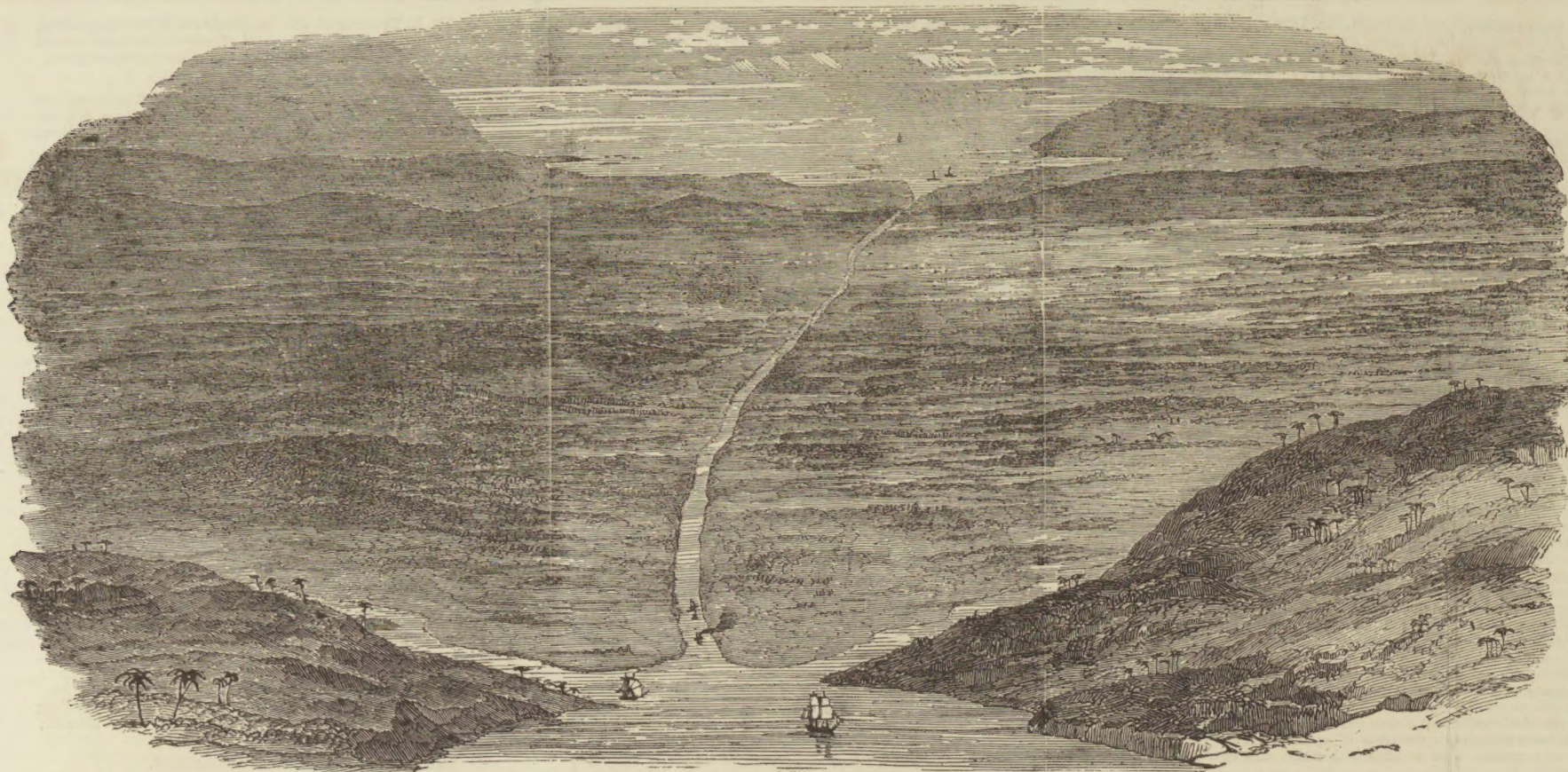
Viewing the question, however, in the extended sense, that all maritime nations are deeply interested in the question of an interoceanic ship navigation, open to the whole world upon equal terms, the issue is limited to the three proposed canal routes, viz., that by the Atrato, that by Nicaragua, and that across the Isthmus of Darien.

The Atrato route has been lately surveyed by an American engineer, whose report condemns it as being inapplicable to a ship navigation. Two projects have been urged in connection with it; the one, rendering the Atrato navigable up to its confluence with the Napipi, and then forming a junction canal with Cupica Bay, on the Pacific, a total distance of 150 miles. The separating ridge to be crossed is about 300 feet above the level of the sea: no matured project, however, has ever been advocated, the engineering difficulties being too great.

The other project is by navigating the Atrato to beyond Quibdo, and then forming a junction canal to the mouth of the San Juan, on the Pacific. It is said that, in the sixteenth century, a Spanish monk formed a dike between the rivers Atrato and St. Juan, so that, in times of flood, canoes could pass through it. There is no doubt that the Andes here depress into almost a level plain; but it is problematical whether this water communication ever existed. The length of this route is about 220 miles, which is fatal to it as a ship navigation, and it may be said to be completely abandoned as a commercial speculation.

The Nicaragua route has been carefully surveyed by Col. Childs, an eminent American engineer, and his report, with plans and estimates, has been published. On the Atlantic, the harbour of Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua, is suited to the class of navigation proposed to be carried out; but its notoriously bad climate is an obstacle to its adoption as a terminus for such a great undertaking. The course of the river San Juan is 119 miles up to the Lake of Nicaragua, which is 128 feet above the level of the sea. Col. Childs proposes to canalise this river by a series of dams, dividing the fall into fourteen reaches, to be overcome by that number of locks. A junction canal is to connect Lake Nicaragua with Brito Bay, on the Pacific, where an artificial harbour is to be formed at considerable expense. The total distance from sea to sea is 195 miles, embracing 21 miles of canalised river, 47 miles of canal, and 57 miles of lake navigation. There are to be 28 locks, each 60 feet wide and 250 feet long. The bottom-width of the navigation is proposed to be 50 feet, and the depth of water in it 17 feet. The estimated cost is £6,500,000: if the depth is increased to 22 feet, the cost would be above ten millions sterling. It is very doubtful whether any ship navigation which necessitates the use of artificial dams and locks, can be maintained in such constant order as to secure an uninterrupted passage. The Caledonian Canal—constructed at a cost of £1,300,000 sterling, to accommodate the coasting trade—has been a signal failure, in consequence of the numerous accidents to its intricate machinery, causing stoppages, sometimes for many months together. Its length is only 60 miles, and its object to pass coasting vessels. How much more are these objections applicable to a ship navigation 195 miles long, and suited to oceanic vessels? A depth of 22 feet is the extreme limit to which even the promoters of the Nicaraguan scheme hope to obtain; but this will not satisfy the requirements of commerce. A vessel drawing 19 feet of water in the open ocean, cannot, in shallow water, move with a draft of less than from 22 to 23 feet; and, as the specific gravity of salt water is considerably greater than that of fresh, the same vessel, when brought into a fresh-water canal,





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE PROPOSED CANAL WITH THE SAVANNA RIVER TO THE ATLANTIC.

cannot be safely navigated in a depth of less than 25 feet; so that a 17 feet navigation in fresh water will only pass ocean-going vessels whose draft is between 13 feet and 14 feet; and one 22 feet deep, those whose draft is under 18 feet. Most large merchantmen, and every trans-oceanic steamer, would be thus excluded from taking advantage of the Nicaraguan navigation, if even executed on the larger scale.

The Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, whose prospectus has been lately issued, proposes to form a navigation across the Isthmus of Darien, "which will, without locks, at all times permit the passage of the largest vessel;" and, for this purpose, invites the public to subscribe £75,000, to enable them to secure the concession of territory granted to them by the New Granadian Government; and to make all necessary preliminary arrangements to place the undertaking on a sound commercial footing, by limiting the expenditure to what will ensure a remunerative outlay, and to enter into arrangements with the principal powers of Europe and America to secure its neutrality.

Since the days of Spanish conquest the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Darien has remained in the hands of an independent tribe of Indians, who, although friendly-disposed to the English particularly, have guarded their territory with jealous care, fearing that any footing obtained among them by white men would cause a repetition of those acts of tyranny and oppression which are a disgrace to the history of the western world.

In 1848 Dr. Cullen visited the Isthmus of Darien, and brought to England information respecting it, which he communicated to Sir Charles Fox. Mr. Brassey and Mr. Henderson associated themselves with Sir Charles Fox in sending out an expedition to survey the Isthmus of Darien, and to verify the statements made regarding it. Two engineers, Messrs. Gisborne and Forde, were placed in charge of this undertaking; they sailed from Southampton in the month of April last, and returned at the end of August. Mr. Gisborne has published a journal of their adventures, and a report upon the feasibility of the undertaking, for the carrying out of which the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company has been formed. Caledonia Bay on the Atlantic, and San Miguel harbour on the Pacific, form the termini of this proposed great ship navigation. Nature affords in both places land-locked harbours, with deep water, safe anchorage, and of sufficient extent to contain several hundred sail at once. From the Atlantic the range of Cordilleras appeared unbroken; but, an examination of the country proved that the river Caledonia drains a large plain at the back of them, and debouches into the Atlantic through a gorge at Caledonia Bay. On the

Pacific side the river Savanna flows likewise through an extensive plain, and falls into the Gulf of San Miguel. The separating ridge of hills is only two miles wide at the base, and 150 feet high, and the total distance from deep water to deep water on the two oceans is under forty-five miles. On the Atlantic side there is only a tide of a few inches, whilst on the Pacific it rises and falls twenty-four feet, affecting the waters of the Savanna for eighteen miles, the true distance between the tidal effect of the two oceans being only twenty-one miles. Mid-water on the two oceans may be assumed to be on a level, so that if a perfect communication was formed between them, there would be alternately every six hours a current each way. With these facts, Mr. Gisborne has recommended that a channel should be cut from sea to sea, with a width of 160 feet, and depth of thirty feet at low water, and he estimates the cost of such a ship-navigation at £12,000,000 sterling—making a large allowance for importing labour, and working under the disadvantageous circumstances of a tropical climate.

It must not, however, be supposed, that the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company propose to expend so large a sum, without the most satisfactory assurances, based on the fullest inquiry, that, as a commercial speculation, the investment will meet with a remunerative profit. They bring forward this design on the scale proposed, as the only one which will meet all the requirements of maritime nations, both politically and commercially; but should they feel satisfied, upon carefully-digested data, that the merits of commerce alone will not produce a sufficient revenue, the scale of the navigation will be reduced, so as to bring the capital within the scope of such revenue; and the principal powers of Europe and America will be invited to assist either by grants of money or guarantees of interest in carrying out the larger project.

GREAT SHOAL OF WHALES.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Athline with the accompanying Sketch and details of a shoal of Bottle-nosed Whales, in number about 200, which appeared on the morning of the 25th ult., at Athline, a few miles from the entrance of Loch Seaforth, one of the arms of the sea, at the southern extremity of the island of Lewis.

The whales were first discovered by Mr. M. Macaulay, gamekeeper to F.

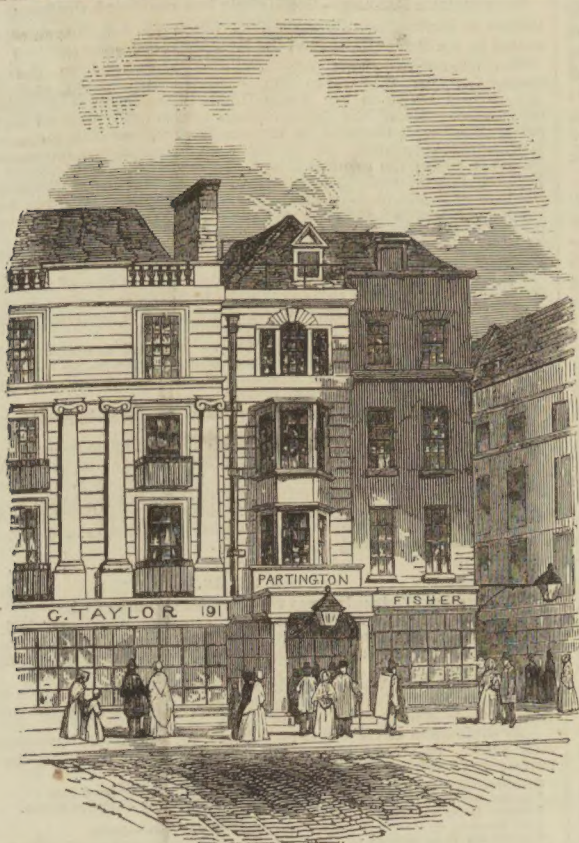
Millbank, Esq., who alone, with one boat, succeeded in driving them a distance of six miles towards the head of the Loch. The inhabitants collected in large numbers, with all available boats, but were ill prepared with suitable weapons for their capture. They had to resort to the most primitive means, and take the first instrument that came to hand—such as guns, knives, &c.; the latter they formed into species of spears, by fastening them to the end of oars, poles, &c. Their mode of attack was as follows:—A semicircle was formed with boats, extending from land to land, each of which contained a quantity of pebbles, which were cast into the water, accompanied with loud shouts by each crew. When these means failed to drive them ashore, the gun was resorted to, charged with ball, which, in the hands of the keeper, committed great destruction; several whales were killed, which immediately sunk. Three of which having since reappeared on the surface, have been towed ashore: they measure from the nose to the tail from 18 to 20 feet; and will yield, as near as can be ascertained, from 100 to 120 gallons of oil each.

A singular circumstance occurred during the chase. A bull-terrier, the property of F. Millbank, Esq., accompanied the keeper, when the whales made their appearance; he made several attempts to leap from the boat in the midst of them; on one occasion, when the keeper fired, he succeeded, and for some seconds made great efforts to grapple them. Fortunately he did not succeed, or this valuable dog might have been lost, as he was never known to loosen his hold until the life of his prey was extinct.

It was a most exciting scene: the atmosphere was clear, frosty, and bracing; the scenery bold, rugged, and thickly covered with snow; the roar of a hundred rough voices, re-echoed fourfold by the surrounding hills; the jets of water cast up by each whale, as it rose to the surface, forming prismatic hues by the rays of the sun; the whales, in their anxiety to escape, lashing the water with their huge tails into foam, for a considerable space, and their passage through the water marked by a broad stream of blood from their numerous wounds; while on the summit of a commanding height could be descried a herd of Royal stags; and, soaring far above, the golden eagle. In fact, it was a scene that could not be appreciated unless beheld.



GREAT SHOAL OF WHALES, AT STORNOWAY.

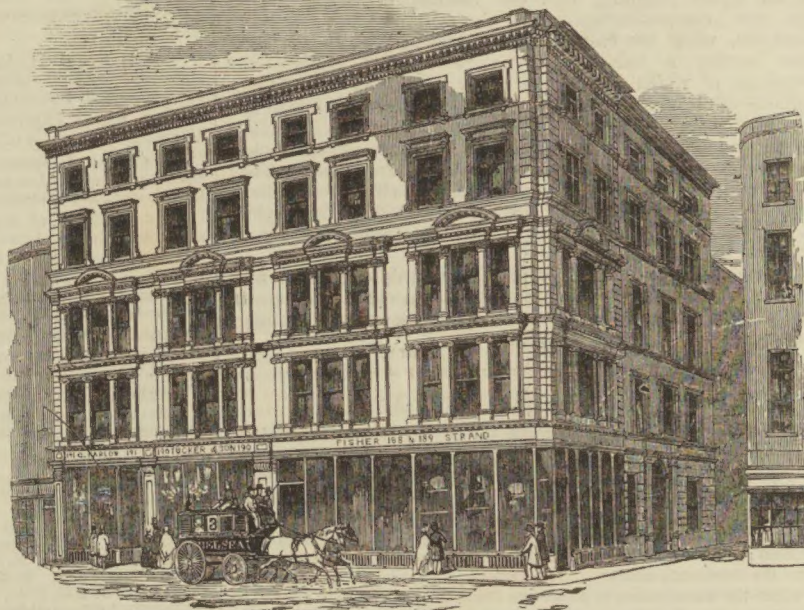


FORMER ENTRANCE TO THE WHITTINGTON CLUB, STRAND.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

In the course of last year the three houses shown in the first of the accompanying illustrations, were removed. The centre house will be remembered as the entrance to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and now the Whittington Club. The tavern is mentioned by Strype as "a large and curious house, with good rooms and other conveniences fit for entertainments." Here Dr. Johnson and Boswell occasionally supped together. Upon the site of these three dwelling-houses has been erected the pile represented in the second illustration, which must be considered a very handsome addition to our street architecture.

Hitherto, for many years past, the architect has been greatly restricted in his art by the window-tax, an imposition which, while it darkened the dwelling, blanched the cheek of the inmate, and in concealing dirt, made full manifestation of disease. This large structure appears as if designed to proclaim the abolition of the tax; the triple fenestration no longer imposes triple penalty, and Palladian forms of window, emancipated from thralldom, seem to rejoice as they gaily reflect the broad light from their ample surfaces. Architects may now again, without the infliction of an annual penalty on their employers, recall to their aid the graceful examples of window openings, left them by Jones, Wren, Gibbs, and Chambers, and produce façades which shall be something beyond the mere perforation of brick walls. The effect of the design before us is bold and striking, and there is no other façade of the same extent of unbroken unity from the Bank to Charing-cross; indeed it is seldom that the diversities of property and trade permit such extent of unity. The lower story has shops of a first-class cha-



NOS. 188, 189, 190, 191, STRAND, REBUILT 1852.

(Sir Roger de Coverley's favourite book) will long familiarise his name to the English reader." Mr. Cunningham, whose "Handbook" we quote, has verified Sir Richard Baker's residence here by reference to the rate-books of St. Clement Danes. Mr. Cunningham adds: "A poem by Henry Savill, commonly attributed to the witty Earl of Dorset, beginning

In Milford-lane, near to St. Clement's steeple—has given the lane an unwelcome notoriety."

Its name puzzled old Stow, who refers to it as "Milford-lane down to the Thames, but why so called I have not read as yet." The difficulty is, however, of easy solution—for at this spot was a *ford* of the Thames, and near it a wind-mill in the Strand. In a variation of a view of London, engraved by John Vischer in 1616, published in Holland, and described by Gough as "a capital view," we trace part of the evidence. The variation of the view has no date, but has the name of "Ludovicus Hondius Lusit." It is, says Mr. J. T. Smith, in his "Ancient Topography of London," page 25, extremely well executed, and exhibits a wind-mill standing in the Strand, very near where the New Church is now erected; and another above the Water-works at Queenhithe." It is shown to be a view of the time of King James I., by a procession introduced on the water, in which the Royal barge is surmounted by the thistle.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. CHARLES TURNER, M.P. FOR LIVERPOOL.

APART from political preferences, the return of Mr. Charles Turner, the eminent Liverpool merchant, by the constituency of which he is so valuable and respected a member, was one of the least objectionable consequences of the strong religious passions excited at the last general election. Mr. Turner, although an active participant in what we may term the commercial politics of Liverpool, had never been a violent politician; and it showed some discernment in the conectors of the opposition to the sitting member that they should have fixed on a man whose antecedents so little predicated his subsequent performances.

Mr. Turner's first appearance in the character of candidate on the hustings was so successful, as to have elicited from no less an authority than the *Times* newspaper, the remark that "he exhibited a fluency and a tact for which he had not before received credit." He was almost the last man who would voluntarily have put himself forward as a candidate, because, although a man of great and deserved influence in his town, his previous pursuits had not led to such objects of ambition. As a merchant of high standing and character, he had taken his place among the commercial aristocracy of Liverpool; and as chairman of the Dock Committee, and of the East India and China Association, of that town, he had commanded the respect of his fellow-townsmen; although of course exposed to the amount of local criticism and adverse partizanship usual in a community which boasts so much of the Lancashire energy and mental activity. Mr. Turner, although a Tory in politics, avowed himself a thorough Free-trader on the principles of the late Mr. Huskisson; he being one of that large and respectable class of Liverpool Conservatives who cherish the memory of that lamented statesman, and the still more illustrious Canning, more for their elevated and enlightened sentiments on various questions of freedom than for those extreme opinions which, to a certain extent, they held in common with their party. Mr. Turner came before the Liverpool shipowners and the shipping interest generally, not as the

opponent of the repeal of the Navigation-law, but as desirous of carrying that measure out fully in all its integrity. Mr. Turner's intimate acquaintance with the mercantile marine enabled him to take a useful part in the discussion in the House of Commons on Monday night last, when Mr. Cardwell brought in his bill for amending the law of pilotage. The hon. member for Liverpool, who spoke with great readiness, and in a most effective manner, represented strongly the grievances which the shipping interest suffered; first, in the desertion of their seamen in the Australian ports; and, secondly, in the enormous demands for salvage sometimes made by officers of the Royal navy for services rendered to merchant vessels. Mr. Turner was listened to with marked attention by the House.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the last contest for Liverpool was a severe one; and that Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Ewart



MR. CHARLES TURNER, M.P. FOR LIVERPOOL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

the Liberal candidates, who were supposed to be identified with the Roman Catholic party, were beaten by Mr. Turner and Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, by a majority of upwards of a thousand votes. The result was more decisive than had been expected of the extent to which the anti-Catholic preachings of the ultra-Protestant divines of Liverpool had penetrated the public mind, in a community generally enlightened and liberal in opinions.

Mr. Turner is the son of Mr. Ralph Turner, of Hull, a merchant. He was born at Hull in the year 1803, so that he brings maturity and experience to aid him in the performance of his Parliamentary duties. He was educated at Bingley, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Hartley. In 1843, after a long and successful career as a commercial man, he married the daughter of Charles Whittaker, Esq., of Melton-hall, Yorkshire. As has already been mentioned, he is the chairman of the Dock Committee of Liverpool (an important and responsible office), and also chairman of the East India and China Association. He takes an active part in the various charitable movements of the town; and is altogether one of the magnates of the town, independent of his newly-acquired importance as M.P.

CAPTAIN GLADSTONE, R.N., M.P.

OF late years the name of Gladstone has been of frequent occurrence in the rolls of Parliament, the family having furnished several times representatives of borough constituencies, of whom the most distinguished is the brother of the subject of this memoir, Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

Captain Gladstone is not new to the House of Commons. He became conspicuous in January, 1841, about the time when his brother was first establishing his reputation as a practical statesman, by defeating the



CAPTAIN J. N. GLADSTONE, R.N., M.P. FOR DEVIZES.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BEARD.

then comparatively powerless Anti-Corn-law League on the first occasion of their attempting to carry an election. This occurred in the borough of Walsall, for which Captain Gladstone was only returned to the House of Commons on the Conservative interest after a sharp contest with the nominee of the League. In July, 1842, the eldest brother of Captain Gladstone having withdrawn from the representation of Ipswich, Captain Gladstone was returned for that place. He gave a general support to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, of which his brother, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, was, next to the right hon. Baronet, the chief exponent. In accordance with the then views of his party, he supported the proposed increase to the Maynooth Grant; but he voted against repeal of the Corn-laws. At the general election in July, 1847, he again stood for Ipswich, but was defeated; and he remained for a considerable time out of Parliament. At the late general election, however, he was returned for Devizes without opposition. On the same general principle that had actuated him in his vote against the Corn-laws in 1846, he professed himself ready to give to the Administration of the Earl of Derby a general support; but he also expressed himself decidedly opposed to any attempt to re-impose the Corn-laws, even in the shape of a fixed duty. Thus, although the two brothers are ranged on opposite sides of the House, they agree on the general principle of the inexpediency of any attempt to restore Protection. It is probable that, as the position of parties becomes still more clearly defined, they will be found acting and voting together on many questions of constitutional policy. Captain Gladstone seldom spoke when in Parliament, not more than three or four times, but was in regular attendance at his duties.

John Neilson Gladstone, third son of the late Sir John Gladstone,



OLD HOUSES IN MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, JUST TAKEN DOWN.

Fasque, Baronet, was born at Liverpool on the 18th of January, 1807. Having been destined for the naval profession, he was educated at the Royal Naval College, and he entered the navy in March 1820. He has seen some service; having been on the North American station, twice in the Mediterranean, twice on the South American station, and twice on the Pacific station. While on the Mediterranean station he was present at an attack and capture of Greek pirates in the Archipelago, by the boats of H.M. ships *Cambrian* and *Seringapatam*. This was in January, 1825. On the 7th of July, 1827, he was made Lieutenant; and Commander on the 26th of February, 1842.

Captain Gladstone married, on the 7th of February, 1839, Elizabeth Honoria, the second daughter of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, in the county of Down. His brothers are Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.; Mr. Robertson Gladstone, the eminent merchant of Liverpool; and the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 13.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. Earl Grey born, 1764.
MONDAY, 14.—Klopstock, author of "The Messiah," died, 1803.
TUESDAY, 15.—New London-bridge commenced, 1824.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Battle of Culloden, 1746.
THURSDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
FRIDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848.
SATURDAY, 19.—Louis XVIII. died from Paris, 1815.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a
4 18 4 35	4 20 5 0	5 20 5 35	5 50 6 5	6 25 6 45	7 5 7 30	8 5 8 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T.—The translation of M. Le Gray's book may be depended on. There are some advantages in the use of the wax-paper process, but it is not so easily practised as the improved Calotype processes.

R. S. CHARTROCK.—Mr. P. Fry's process consists in the employment of exceedingly dilute solutions for exciting the paper. When excited, it will keep for a day or two, and is fixed in the usual manner. The proportions employed by Le Gray for positive paper are, 5 grains of muriate of ammonia, 100 grains of alcohol, and 300 grains of water; crystallised nitrate of silver 300 grains, distilled water 1500 grains.

G. C. WARREN.—This correspondent recommends the following method for producing the dark colours of the French photographs:—"I first fix the proof in the ordinary way, in hypo-sulphite of soda, then place it in a bath composed of one grain of chloride of gold to every ounce of a saturated solution of hypo-sulphite of soda, and allow it to remain till the desired change is effected, which speedily takes place if the bath is new, but if old, may remain for hours without harm. The action of the hypo appears completely modified by the chloride of gold, its violent action upon the photograph is completely subdued, and, beyond the mere change of colour, little or no alteration takes place."

E. L. W., Holloway.—See "Booth's Principles of English Composition."

DON JUAN should apply for the cheap edition of Lord Byron's works to Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street.

J. ELY, Huntingdon.—See "Short Short-hand," just published.

J. G. H., Kingsbridge.—Apply for the work on Conchology to Reeve and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

J. L., Manchester.—The back numbers may be had, by order, of any news-agent.

SHARON TURNER, Birmingham.—See Holtzapffel's work on Turning.

A. D., Newton-Abbott.—See Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving, in No. 114 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

W. W. P., Burslem.—The illustration will appear shortly.

N. W., Wisbech.—We have not room.

J. and E.—Apply to Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard.

J. L. P., Birmingham, will find the Post-office expenses in the Parliamentary Returns.

SCRUTATOR.—For the costume of "Masaniello," see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 481.

M. B., Herne-hill, will find the origin of St. Valentine's-day in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1846.

S. A.—The Address of the Union Bank of Australia is 38, Old Broad-street.

AOLAH, Leith.—The continuation will be shortly announced.

J. S., Camberwell.—We have not room to detail the plan.

E. C., Lavender-hill, is thanked, although we cannot avail ourselves of his results.

W. B., Liverpool.—See the Introduction to Booth's Analytical Dictionary, and the Preface to Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, for much information on the pronunciation of our language.

A. A., Great Grimsby.—See the Apocryphal Writings collected by Fabricius and by Philo; the latter, Lipsia, 1832.

PETER THE SAXONIAN.—Declined.

J. D.—The Queen, if single, might marry whom she pleased; but, if she married a Catholic, the Crown would be forfeited.

W. H., Oldcastle.—The family of Ffolliott, or Ffolliott, Lord Ffolliott, of Ballyshannon, bore for arms: "Arg. a lion rampant, double-queued purple, ducally crowned or. A crescent for difference. Crest: A nag's head arg. issuing from a ducal coronet or." Jordan, Lord Foliot, summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1295, had for his coat of arms "Gu. a bend or."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the only candidate for Blackburn, on the Liberal interest, is Montague J. Fielden, Esq.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Clark's "Heraldry."

A CONSTANT LIVERPOOL SUBSCRIBER.—An application by letter to the Herald's College will discover if the arms be registered or not. A grant of arms is obtained, through a Herald, by memorialising the Earl Marshal. The expense is seventy-five guineas. The proceeding is different and less costly in Ireland. A motto may be adopted *ad libitum*. A crest must be authorised by the College of Arms.

TYRO.—A maiden lady may use either form of lozenge shield.

NATU MAXIMUS.—The eldest son discontinues after his father's death the mark of cadency; but not the other sons.

TEDESCO.—No one is entitled to use any arms or crest but those of his paternal family.

M. P. S.—1st quarter, the paternal coat: 2nd quarter, that of great-grandmother; 3rd quarter, that of great-grandmother; and 4th quarter, that of grandmother.

AN OFFICER informs us that we were inaccurate in our list of British regiments as to the order they stand in the service. The Royal Horse Artillery take rank after the Household Brigade of Cavalry, and before all other regiments of cavalry. The Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners rank before the Foot Guards and regiments of the line. The Royal Marines after the 49th, and the Rifle Brigade after the 93rd, Regiments. In the Duke of Wellington's funeral procession the junior regiments led the way; consequently, the Royal Marines came after the Rifle Brigade and before the 93rd, the Royal Artillery after the brigade of Foot Guards, and the Royal Horse Artillery between the two brigades of cavalry.

W.—Declined.

ANYEW, Woodbridge.—The Daguerreotype patent has not yet expired. The Calotype patents have been given to the public, with the reservation of portraits.

ARGUS W., St. James's street.—A portrait and memoir of the late Thomas Hood appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 158.

M. K., Ulverstone.—(Letters from Australia).—See the information given in our Journal of last week, page 187. On Monday night Mr. James Wilson stated in the House of Commons, that the only letters which were damaged by being on board the *Australian* were in a bag for Melbourne. The bag was brought back to London, and after the letters had been sorted and dried they were packed in boxes and sent on by the Overland Mail. The directions of all the letters were made out, with the exception of seventy, which were so much damaged that their directions were quite unintelligible, and they were, therefore, deposited in the Dead Letter-office. Of these seventy letters, twenty-two had been since returned, and the remaining fifty were open to the inspection of those persons who might be anxious to ascertain if they were their own.

. We consider that Mr. R. G. Kelly complains groundlessly of our description of his picture, the "Irish Ejectment;" which, although apparently misunderstood by him in some respects, we are prepared to adhere to as substantially correct.

THE VIEW OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DONCASTER, will appear next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

At length the Government have determined to deal with the vast, and it is to be feared, in too many instances, rotten and delusive, system of Life Assurance Companies. Mr. Wilson's speech, on Tuesday, must have fallen like a bomb amidst that class of industrial whose business it is to establish mushroom companies and parade an appearance of vast capital and abundant resources, when, probably, every pound which they could muster has been

spent in fitting out a magnificent office, and in advertising a sham list of men of straw as directors. That this class is more numerous than is generally conceived, and that the number of their dupes must also be proportionally greater, will be evident from the statement in Mr. Wilson's speech, that, since 1844, not less than 335 new Insurance-offices have been projected, of which 149 were actually founded. Of these, 90 speedily closed their doors; so that there are now only 59 of the original number in existence. Last year alone produced proposals for 72 companies; 18 only were founded: of these 12 have ceased to exist, leaving only six actually in operation.

We agree with Mr. Wilson that this is a state of things requiring prompt legislative interference. Delicate and difficult as the task of State interposition in matters of trade and private speculation ever must be, still there are cases and circumstances which imperatively call for legislative action. It is to be remembered that insurance companies are started under certain acts of Parliament—for the last eight years under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act—and therefore it becomes the duty of Parliament to see that its own legislation is duly carried out, and most rigidly to inquire into any alleged violation of it. That such violations do exist, and to a great and gross extent, is undoubted, and so far the bill of 1844 has proved a comparative failure. This act was prompted by the catastrophe of the celebrated West Middlesex Company, in which half-a-dozen adventurers passed themselves off upon the public as a vast company, holding capital to the extent of a million; and, in the four years, during which the bubble remained unbroken, the public had been duped out of £200,000. A select committee was then appointed to inquire into the means by which these and other cognate frauds had been concocted. This tribunal sat for three years, and from its reports originated the Joint Stock Companies Bill, the provisions of which are now ascertained to be so signally and extensively broken. Under the law, it is provided that insurance companies should be registered, like other joint stock companies, and that each company should return an annual balance-sheet, showing the state of their affairs, to the Registry-office. These safeguards, Mr. Wilson stated, had been grossly violated and evaded; the "greatest frauds and deceits" had been got up under the sham registration, and the names of fictitious—or no better than fictitious—directors and trustees had been palmed off for lists of millionaires. In regard to the balance-sheets returned by these worthless associations, the old adage as to figures being made to prove anything, seems to be abundantly verified. "The fact was, that accounts might be presented in so many forms and shapes, that it was impossible for the mind to form any conclusion on them." This is the dictum of Mr. Wilson, a most undoubted authority upon such matters, and, considering the repute of our accountants and actuaries, is certainly a startling one. It has, however, been ascertained, in spite of all figure juggling, that the receipts of twenty-five of the new companies amounted during the last year to £462,000, while the cost of management reached to £378,000, thus leaving a balance for the payment of policies—the premiums of which produced a yearly revenue of near half-a-million—of the sum of £85,000. This one fact, we agree with Mr. Wilson, demonstrates to the full the stern necessity of immediate legislative interference. The operations of the companies in question are simply those of the West Middlesex over again. They manage a short and precarious existence, until either the public is roused to its danger, or several heavily-insured lives fall rapidly in. The crash immediately follows, and the premiums are gone for ever.

We trust that the operations of Mr. Wilson's committee may be more rapid in their progress, and more effectual in their results, than those of the committee of 1844. The present state of things is clearly one not to be trifled with.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

On Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, Mr. Stones delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on the manufacture of paper. He stated that the manufacture of a kind of paper from vegetable fibrous substance, it is supposed, was known to the Chinese in the early part of the second century of Christianity. It gradually spread, with various improvements, throughout many countries of the East; but it was not manufactured in Europe from linen rags until about the fourteenth century. It is curious to observe the gradual steps by which the manufacture of paper was developed, until it had arrived to its present state of perfection. First, the leaves of trees were used by the ancients for their writings; then the bark of trees, being a more solid material, was adopted for the purpose; sheets of metal and stones were invented as an improvement upon the former. The fibrous part of vegetable substances was subsequently manufactured into paper; and ultimately linen rags, and the other raw material now used, were found to produce the article in its present complete and beautiful condition. The machinery from time to time invented and improved upon to facilitate the manufacture of paper is of a most complex and minute character; and, although the most incalculable advantages have been conferred upon mankind by such machinery, some of the great inventors of it had been utterly neglected by the ruling powers of the day, and allowed to go to their graves unrewarded and unipitated. The lecturer then alluded to the machinery of Messrs. Fourdrinier, their patents, their losses, and Chancery suits, and stated that there were 200 patent machines in operation, capable of making at the rate of 1680 miles in length of paper per day. Having referred to the various purposes to which paper was applied, and the vast increase that was every day taking place in the various kinds of its manufacture, the lecturer concluded by asking the society to use its efforts in inducing the Government to remove those Exchequer impediments which stood in the way of its full development and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Mr. Henry Cole, the chairman, having, in the name of the society, thanked Mr. Stones for his able and instructive lecture, alluded to the heavy taxation which pressed on the manufacture of paper, and which the Government ought at all hazards to remove, if they were desirous of conferring real benefit upon the people. He considered cheap books much better than the schoolmaster, and it was only by the abolition of the existing heavy duty upon paper that such a blessing could be conferred upon the masses. He should like to see the stamp off newspapers, although the proprietors generally seemed to think that their interests would be jeopardised if they had free-trade in newspapers. He thought that this was a great mistake.

Mr. Charles Knight hoped they were on the eve of a revolution in the literary world, which would get rid of all those impediments that at present existed in communicating the blessings of education to all the people. Other gentlemen having spoken, the meeting separated.

MARSHAL VISCOUNT BERESFORD continues in very indifferent health at Budgebury-park, and his Lordship is not expected in London this season.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF BRABANT, heir-apparent of King Leopold, and first cousin to her Majesty, on the occasion of his attaining his majority (his 18th year) next month, will, it is expected, with the King and Royal family, accept the invitation of the city of Liege to a grand municipal fete, in honour of the event.

MR. LIONEL MOORE, son of N. Moore, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Beyrout, has been appointed an Attaché to the British Embassy at Constantinople.

THE Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Lowry Ralfour to the office of secretary to the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, vice the Hon. Robert Boyle, resigned.

THE PORT OF LONDON.—The first stone of the new works for enlarging and deepening the East Country Dock and adding it to the Commercial Docks at Rotherhithe, was laid on Wednesday, by the deputy-chairman of the company. It is interesting to notice that the Greenland Dock, now one of the Commercial Docks, was, in the reign of Charles II., the only dock (or rather basin, for it had no gates) in the port of London.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.—The *Oriental* arrived on Thursday from Sydney, whence she sailed the 21st October. She brings £28,450 worth of gold, and advices are in town from Sydney to the 8th December. Four ships are reported to have arrived at Callao from Port Phillip. So far from the gold fields failing, the yield continues to be abundant.

THE COURT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Her Majesty has continued the Royal hospitalities at Buckingham Palace during the week, but was again represented by the Prince Consort at the levee on Wednesday last.

The events of Court life are thus chronicled in the official programme for the week:—On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester-house. The Prince Consort subsequently went to the Horticultural Society's Gardens, to witness the removal of a large tree by Mr. Glashen's apparatus. On the same day their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Prince Arthur, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Clarence-house. The Tyrolean Minstrels had the honour of attending, and sung several of their favourite national melodies for the gratification of the Royal circle.

On Sunday the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Prince Consort, attended by the Duke of Wellington, Sir William Molesworth, and Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, went to St. Paul's Cathedral, and inspected the spot where it is proposed to deposit finally the remains of the late Duke of Wellington.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open landau and four. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort held a Levee, by desire of her Majesty.

On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince Consort again drove out in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

The Court will go to Windsor for the Easter holidays, on the 17th inst.

The Countess of Charlemont has relieved the Countess of Desart in her duties as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

The Levee on Wednesday was very numerously attended.

The Prince arrived at St. James's Palace soon after two o'clock from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and was received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

Before the Levee, Viscount Dalrymple, M.P., had an audience of his Royal Highness, and delivered up the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Thistle held by the late Earl of Stair.

The diplomatic circle was first introduced, and several presentations took place. In the general circle the following were among the more noticeable persons presented:—

Earl Spencer, on his attaining the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Reserved List.
Viscount Boyle, on his appointment as Attaché to her Majesty's Mission at Vienna.
Viscount Newark, on his marriage.
Lord Bateman, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire.
Captain the Hon. Richard S. Dundas, R.N., on appointment to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty.
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. Maule, on appointment to the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Sir Archibald Alison, on being created a Baronet.
Col. Whynnyates, on appointment to the command of the garrison at Woolwich.
Col. Barnard, on his appointment to the command of the Monmouth and South Wales District.
Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, on his appointment to Commandant of Chatham.
Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, on appointment as Keeper of the Jewels.
Commander Edward A. Inglefield, on his return from a search for Sir John Franklin, and appointment to command an Arctic Expedition.
Captain Hope Johnstone, R.N., on his return from foreign service, and appointment to Haslar Hospital.
Captain Charles Hope, R.N., on his appointment as Captain Superintendent of Sheerness dockyard.
Mr. Doobly, on his appointment as Second Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of South Australia.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to Kew, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duchess of Kent visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Wednesday.

THE Duke of Devonshire entertained the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and a select party, at dinner, on Friday the 5th inst., at Devonshire-house.

THE Duchess of Argyll gave birth to a son, on Wednesday, at Stafford House. Her Grace and the infant are going on favourably.

WE regret to learn that the Marquis of Londonderry has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza and fever since his arrival in town from Wynyard-park. The noble Marquis was prevented, by this circumstance, attending the Levee on Wednesday.

THE Countess of Jersey received a select circle of the aristocracy, on Wednesday evening, at her Ladyship's mansion, in Berkeley-square.

LORD and LADY FOLEY entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a select circle, at dinner, on Saturday evening, at their mansion, in Grosvenor-square.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. G. H. U. Fagan, M.A., to the prebendal stall of Combe, Wells. *Rural Deaneries*: The Rev. T. Ludlam, M.A., to Guildford; the Rev. R. Morris, M.A., to Enfield, Middlesex. *Rectories*: The Rev. R. W. Church, M.A., to Frome; the Rev. G. J. Hill, B.A., to Saltford, Bath; the Rev. J. Clark, M.A., to Kegworth, Leicestershire; the Rev. C. S. Harrison, M.A., to Cottisford, Oxon; the Rev. T. Stogden, to Ovington, Hants; the Rev. R. F. Webb, to Dunderrow, Ireland; the Rev. W. N. Andrews, M.A., to Chilton, Suffolk; the Rev. J. T. Walker, M.A., to Ashdon, Essex; the Rev. H. Percy, M.A., to Greystoke, Cumberland; the Rev. J. F. Hurt, B.A., to Billborough and Strelly, united, Notts; the Rev. W. Godfrey, M.A., to Martin Husington, Worcester; the Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., to Urringale Spain, Essex; the Rev. J. Richardson, M.A., to Urringale, Hertfordshire; the Rev. B. D. Hawkins, M.A., to Rivenhall, Essex. *Parishes*: The Rev. J. M. Cox, B.A., to Misterton, Somerset; the Rev. A. S. Ormerod, M.A., to Halvergate, Norfolk; the Rev. W. H. Le Marchant, M.A., to Haresfield, Gloucestershire; the Rev. W. Conway, M.A., to St. Nicholas, Rochester; the Rev. P. W. Storey, B.A., to Fawley, Northamptonshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. Walton, M.A., to Alverthorpe; the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, B.A., to Stow-cum-Quy, Cambridge; the Rev. A. Irvine, B.B., to St. Mary, Longfleet, Dorsetshire; the Rev. E. Griffiths, B.A., to Copt Oaks, Loughborough.

SALE OF CHURCH LIVINGS.—There are three livings in the Church now in the market. The first is the rectory of Spetsbury, near Blandford, worth about £600 a year; the present incumbent is nearly ninety years of age. This benefice is in the gift of Mr. Drax, M.P. for Wareham. Another is the rectory of Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, worth about £650 per annum, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort. The third is the perpetual curacy of Merton, Surrey; it is worth only about £120 per annum; and the patron is a lady.—The first-named living was put up at the Auction Mart on Tuesday, when it was stated that the annual value was £712, or, after deducting rates and taxes, £624 4s. 6d. a-year. The first offer was made at £5000, and as the value placed upon it by the vendor was not reached, it was bought in at £5550.

NEW CHURCHES.—A parliamentary paper just issued contains a statement of the expenditure and receipts of the Commissioners for building New Churches since the year 1840. The receipts during that period have been £1,050,145 8s. 6d. The expenditure during the same time has been £1,007,839 17s. 3d.; the balance is £42,305 11s. 2d.; and the estimated amount of the liabilities, £58,840 6s. 5d.

MUNIFICENT ENDOWMENT.—The Rev. H. Mackenzie, the vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, has just made known that Sir Walter James has offered to him to endow the chapel in Broad-court, Drury-lane, with the sum of £5000, which is to be consecrated, the area of the church to be entirely free, and collections made for its support, the right of presentation to be in the hands of Sir Walter and his heirs. The vicar has expressed his readiness to give up his rights on such terms, and also to add an endowment of £30 a year.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SOHO.—An urgent appeal has been made to the friends and benefactors of this free church for the benefit of the working-classes, to assist in the raising of a fund to pay off the liabilities incurred in the original completion of this church, &c., together with a further sum for the restoration of the roof, externally and internally, including the removal of the present flat ceiling. The sum needful for these purposes is estimated at £700. The history of this church is curious. It was originally erected by some Greek merchants, near the end of the 17th century, as a place of worship for the Greek Church—Greek-street deriving its name from it. It soon fell into the hands of the Dissenters; and was rescued by the Rev. N. Wade, rector of St. Ann's, at the instant it was on the point of being converted into a dancing saloon. Mr. Wade undertook its refitting, and it was consecrated, on the 29th of June, 1850 by the Bishop of London.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The Board of Trade monthly tables, up to the 6th February, are issued: they fully exemplify the activity that has recently prevailed in all branches of business, while, at the same time they account for the increasing demand for labour, and the unabated consumption of raw material. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, the declared value of our exports exhibit an augmentation of £1,410,000, or nearly 30 per cent.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The gaieties of the *mi-carême* have been considerably saddened in the highest circles by the terrible calamity which so suddenly terminated the existence of the young Comte de Camerata. So many causes have been assigned for this tragical event, that it is impossible to arrive at the true one. Some declare that pecuniary difficulties, the importance of which the unfortunate young man's imagination greatly exaggerated, led to the step; others assert that it proceeded from a derangement of health, of which one of the symptoms—deafness—caused him much uneasiness and annoyance; while others intimate that a misplaced attachment drove him to the fatal act. It appears that some mistrust of his own intentions—some consciousness of the terrible temptation to which he ultimately yielded—occupied his mind for a few days previously; and, on the night that preceded the calamity, he desired his servant to sleep in his room. The man left his young master asleep at eight o'clock in the morning; and, on returning, two hours after, found him expiring. The Comte de Camerata was the only son of the Comtesse de Camerata, daughter of Eliza Baciocchi, sister to the Emperor Napoleon, and was, consequently, cousin once removed to Louis Napoleon. He held the post of Maître des Requêtes in the Conseil d'Etat, where his attention and intelligence had made him already remarked. At five-and-twenty, rich, clever, amiable, and generally beloved, it is difficult to conceive what could have led him to determine on so fatal a step as self-destruction, and we can but suppose that one of those momentary impulses, the result of some nervous derangement, in which state comparatively trivial annoyances acquire a morbid gravity, drove the unhappy young man to the desperate act.

The mortality of which we last week spoke has been proceeding with a rapidity really frightful, and every effort is being made to conceal the extent of its ravages. Since the time of the cholera in 1849, nothing at all like it has been seen. At some of the churches the funerals average from fifteen to twenty a day; at Père la Chaise and Montmartre, death ceases not to hold his gloomy receptions, and hearse after hearse arrives to deposit his guests. Among these has been one whose name was, in the last generation, associated with all that the stage could boast of most comic and original talent. Brunet, the contemporary—and who would have been, had not his extreme modesty and absence of ambition prevented his pretending to the post, the rival of Potier, expired at his house at Fontainebleau, at the age of eighty-eight.

Brunet was the originator of the character which has become a type and a name, not only on the French stage, but in the French society and in language: the *Jocrisse*—whose amusing absurdities, whose piquante *niaiseries*, whose comical mistakes, whose ingenious *bêtises*, never fail to provoke a mixture of amusement and impatience—was the creation of Brunet, whose rôles were principally of that order. Like many other notabilities—Talma, for instance, who believed that the comic was his true vein, and who actually took lessons from Brunet, and acted his parts in private theatricals at Talleyrand's and Ouvrard's—Brunet mistook his powers; he was persuaded that his force lay in tragedy; and his ambition, for years, was to adopt that line. When age compelled him to bid adieu to the stage, he still, up to the conclusion of his existence, entertained the impression that some unforeseen circumstance would call upon him to return to it; and he not only continued to study his rôles, but he even occasionally dressed himself in his costumes, and walked about the forest of Fontainebleau in this guise, to air them, as he said. Remarkable modesty and a total absence of jealousy of his brother actors, were in Brunet, as in our Bartley, the rare and striking characteristics of his nature. When manager of the Variétés, he always selected for himself the most unimportant parts, which he played with a care, a precision, and an earnestness such as he would have employed in the most striking and difficult; while the success of the theatre he attributed wholly to Potier, his *confère*, for whom he entertained the most intense admiration. Brunet's talent was an extraordinary mixture of childish simplicity and extreme *finesse*; a combination of the *enfant* and the finished actor, of nature and art, wholly indescribable. The theatre was his world—his home; his fellow comedians his family; the audience his intimate friends—and such they felt themselves. Brunet's half-whispered confidences, his winks, his gestures, his grins, his signs, were telegraphs they each accepted individually; and they laughed and Brunet laughed; why, neither could tell. "*Je ris parcequ'il rit*," said the audience, and Brunet made the same reply.

The principal theatrical success of the moment is a drama, in five acts at the Gaité, entitled "*La Boissière*."

In the Pyrenees, at the borders of the forest of Arzelles, is a village called Saint Sauveur, inhabited by a poor population, who live by collecting and selling the dead branches of the forest, and are hence called *boissiers* and *boissières*. René Noiret is a peasant of St. Sauveur; but his tastes, his instincts, his education, and a fortune he has acquired, remove him wholly from his natural sphere. He goes to Paris—*cela va sans dire*—and (*cela va sans dire*, aussi) falls in love with a *grande dame*, La Comtesse Louise de Varennes; who, not feeling inclined to favour his suit, our hero-peasant thinks himself most ill-used; and, having effectually disposed of his fortune, he returns to his village, *sombre, furouche*, discontented, and, like most men in similar circumstances, considering himself the victim of the world, the *Comtesse*, fate—everything but his own folly. In the same village dwells *Marguerite*, and her daughter *Jeanne*; the former, whose only care and pride are in her child toils day and night to spare the delicate beauty of the *demoiselle-paysanne*; while she, like René, aspires to a station above her own; and finds in him the hero of her romantic dreams. *Sur ces entrefaits*, arrives Louise de Varennes, on a pleasure trip. René, bent on vengeance, insults her; scolds her as the cause of all his misfortunes; denounces her as such to *Jeanne*, who, of course, believes him; and, resolved to humiliate her, he, having learned that she was of humble origin, determines that *Jeanne* shall outlive her. Having—how, we are not informed—recovered his fortunes, he marries the *belle paysanne*, takes her to Paris, and instructs her in her rôle, which she, nothing loath, accepts. A series of combats, and jealousies, and alternate triumphs succeed; *Jeanne* is finally worsted; once more is her husband ruined, and once more does he bow at the feet of the *Countess*. *Jeanne* resolves to drown herself. Louise, who is, *au fond*, a noble woman, though spoiled by the world, reads the faithless husband a lecture; suffers him, by way of a lesson, to go through all the torments of remorse which succeed on his learning the supposed death of *Jeanne*, and finally restores her to him. Intense interest, exquisite language, and powerful and natural pathos are the grounds of the success of this drama; for, as our readers will perceive, there is a want of probability throughout the piece, and the characters are not traced with sufficient precision. At times the spectator hardly knows which are the good and which the bad—which are to claim his sympathy or to call for his condemnation. We must give all the praise which is merited by the performance of the work. Lacroix, as René; his wife, as Louise de Varennes; Madame Lambquin, as Marguerite, are beyond all criticism; and Madame Naptal-Arnould would be equally perfect in *Jeanne*, but for one defect—a little too much of exertion, of forced effect, to be true to nature.

At the Français, "*La Mal'aria*," a tragedy in one act, and in verse, by the Marquis de Belloy, is a perfect *chef-d'œuvre*. The subject is the oft-told tale of "*Pia di Tolomei*," who, the innocent victim of her husband's jealousy, is confined by him in a castle in the Maremma, where the venomous air, aided by a subtle poison, which like dew-drops he scatters on a bouquet, finishes her brief and sad career.

One of the *bruits* here is that the Duchesse d'Orléans is about to contract a morganatic marriage with an aide-de-camp of her late consort; while another declares that the mother of the Empress is also about to take to herself a second lord.

It is hinted that the state of her Imperial Majesty's health gives grounds for encouraging the most earnest hopes of the Emperor, who is more devoted to her than ever.

After a period of comparative quiescence, during which the press has spoken with great freedom, Louis Napoleon has commenced a fresh attack on several journals. M. Emile de Girardin has published articles entitled "*Why the Republic did not last*," and the arguments would equally suit an article in which the word "*Empire*" was substituted for "*Republic*." The argument of M. de Girardin is, that universal suffrage cannot by a single act delegate its authority, which must remain with the people for permanent use; and the obvious inference is insinuated that the Emperor has usurped the functions properly belonging to the country. Consequently, the *Presse* has received a "*first warning*." The *Assemblée Nationale* and the *Mode* have also been "*warned*," for defending the Bourbons against the attacks of Granier de Cassagnac.

After describing the insecure character of the Empire under Napoleon I., the writer (said to be M. Guizot) implies that the same insecurity attends the usurpation of Louis Napoleon. The *Patrie* has been "*warned*" for simply announcing that the other journals had been warned! The *Siccle* has also received a "*warning*" in consequence of an article deemed offensive to the Government.

Another stretch of authority is the expulsion of Father Lacordaire from Paris. A few days since, addressing a crowded congregation in the church of St. Roque, he exclaimed, "However magnificent the design, however grand the execution, even if the object be to effect what is called the saving of a nation, he who, to effect this object, makes use of villainous means, is himself nothing but a villain." The sermon contained other political allusions no less obvious and severe.

The Emperor has appointed a commission charged to visit every part of the empire, to inquire into the wants of the country, and to report to him.

An Imperial decree orders that articles of Chinese crape imported from the possessions of Great Britain in Europe shall cease to be subjected to the restriction, established by decrees of the 8th February, 1826, as regards the products of Asia, Africa, and America. The *Journal des Débats* applauds this first step to the way of enfranchisement, as an act "*tending to favour an exchange with the United Kingdom, our most important commercial ally*."

The Minister of Marine has asked of the Government the formation of two squadrons of six vessels each: one to be stationed before Toulon, the other before Brest, and each commanded by a vice-admiral.

The suppression of the Inspectors-General and Special of Police in the departments has been considered as one of the first steps towards the suppression of the Department of Police itself. The Central Commissioners of Police are considered much less objectionable than the officers suppressed.

The committee of the British Charitable Fund in Paris intends giving a ball on the 30th, for the benefit of that institution. The ball is to be under the patronage of the British Embassy.

The suicide of Count Camerata, who a few days ago shot himself through the head, continues to excite much sympathy.

The French Government are affording every facility for sending the goods of French manufacturers to the Universal Exposition of New York.

The Bourse was animated on Wednesday; and, no unfavourable reports having been circulated, the rise remarked on the previous day in the price of public securities made further progress. The Three per Cents opened at 81f. 10c. and closed at 81f. 15c. for the end of the month.

DENMARK.

Count de Reventlow-Criminil, Minister in the Danish Cabinet for Holstein, has resigned, in consequence of the determination of the Danish Government to remove the line of customs from the Elbe to the Elbe. General Hansen, Minister of War, is spoken of as his successor.

GERMANY.

The political condition of Bavaria is stated to be extremely critical, military precautions are redoubled, and the Council of Ministers have forwarded a despatch to King Maximilian, who is at present in Naples, urging his immediate return to his capital. At Lindau, a few days since, every house in which an officer resided was marked by a red cross.

From Berlin we learn that the Second Chamber has rejected Article III. of the law enacting the exemption of the estates of the nobles from the land-tax. Ministers withdrew the *Projet de Loi*.

Professor Gervinus has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for the "*seditions*" sentiments contained in his book on the history and progress of civilisation.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor is so much better, that no more bulletins are issued. The wound caused by the assassin's knife is healed, but the complete recovery of his eyesight must be the work of time, as it is feared the optic nerve has received some injury. The Imperial patient is able to sit up; and his physicians have gratified his intense longing for a cigar; but it is said that weeks must elapse before he is able to drive or ride out. His signature shows that he has fully recovered his strength.

Count O'Donnell and the burgher, Ettenreich, who seized the assassin, are still the heroes of the day. Some ladies of rank have presented the former a costly vase; the St. Severin Union has given him a prayer-book "*embellished with Roman Catholic emblems*," and several Courts have sent him crosses and ribands. Ettenreich has received the civic "*Medal of the Redeemer*."

The Archduke Ferdinand Max has published an address to the nation, in which it is invited to show its gratitude to the Almighty for the preservation of the Emperor by building a church in Vienna, which, it is recommended, should be in the Gothic style. Nearly 150,000 florins have been subscribed towards the church. The idea has been very warmly taken up by the higher classes of society and the clergy, but it would be much wiser to bury the whole matter in oblivion. The proposal for a new church has been much better received than was that of an Austrian nobleman who proposed that a monument should be erected on the spot where the attempt at assassination was made. The prevalent wish is, that the so long projected enlargement of the city near the Karntner-Thor should immediately be carried out, in order that the spot on the ramparts where the crime was committed should disappear for ever.

The hotels in the city have been crowded by the deputations which have successively arrived from all parts of the empire to congratulate the Sovereign on his happy escape. Some of the principal citizens of Csakvar, in the Stuhlweissenberg county, where Libeny was born, have been to Court to express their abhorrence of the crime, and their sorrow that the perpetrator was a native of their town.

The balance-sheet of the Bank for February shows an increase in the paper circulation of 2,000,000fl.

Since Count Leiningen's return some particulars connected with his mission and sojourn in Constantinople have become known. The demands of Austria, and still more the way in which they were made, appear to have excited the astonishment of the foreign diplomatists, as well as of the Turkish Cabinet. The French and English representatives spoke to the Austrian Envoy of intervention; he drily replied, that he was a soldier who was directed by his Sovereign to bring back positive answers to categorical questions, and that all intervention was, therefore, inadmissible. He added that, being no diplomatist, he must even decline entering on the merits of the case. It is also related, that when the Austrian General was admitted to the presence of the Sultan, the Turkish courtiers were scandalized at the tone and manner assumed by the *giour*. M. d'Ozeroff, who seemed as much surprised as the English and French Ministers at the nature of the Austrian propositions, for a time held back; but he subsequently received instructions from St. Petersburg to give all possible support to Austria. There is still a very prevalent impression here, that the Porte will so ill perform the engagements entered into, that coercive measures will sooner or later be necessary.

The advantages which Austrian commerce will derive from the concessions made by Turkey are of great importance. Duties on imports and exports are fixed at 3 per cent, and the monopoly is only maintained on certain articles arriving by sea.

On the 20th drum-head law was proclaimed in the Hungarian county of Presburg, as well against robbers as incendiaries. A letter, dated Pesth, 28th ult., says:—

The day before yesterday, the Provost of the fortress of Comorn was brought here heavily ironed, and lodged in the new prison. He allowed himself to be drawn into a conspiracy with the State prisoners in that fortress, the object of which was to deliver up the place to the Magyars. The Commandant Field-Marshal Simunich was to have been assassinated, and the small arsenal pillaged, in order to furnish arms to the liberated prisoners. One of the latter, being troubled in his conscience, discovered the plot by a letter which he addressed to a person high in office, and thus prevented the calamity.

Charles Juhbal (formerly the tutor of Kossuth's children), Charles Andrássy Von Devenyufala, Caspar Noszlopy, and Samuel Sarközy, were executed on the 3rd at Pesth, for the crime of high treason. Andrássy was shot in the Neugebäude, and the other three hanged at the usual place of execution before the Ulker gate. A great crowd was collected. Sarközy suffered first, then Juhbal. Noszlopy, the last, was the only one who showed no signs of repentance.

Great military precautions are taken at Nuremberg, and several arrests have been made at Fürth.

ITALY.

We hear from Milan that Marshal Radetzky has obtained an Imperial decree, sequestrating the real and personal property of all political refugees from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. This measure of severity has produced an immense sensation at Milan. It appears that the sequestration is to extend to the property of several emigrants who had obtained the right of citizenship in foreign countries.

The number of persons arrested in Milan between the 6th and 25th of last month was about 600. The Italian army is to be reinforced by

several brigades, one of which must already have reached Milan. The Austrian troops on the frontier near Ticino have been reinforced, and now amount to 15,000 men. The triumvir Saffi has published a letter, in which he accepts his share of the responsibility of the Milan insurrection. He says, the populace of Milan arrayed themselves unanimously for vengeance, and that himself and others did not lead, but followed the resolute will of the oppressed. "Had the fate of the Lombard capital not turned out adverse," he says, "all Italy would have obeyed the call to arms." The Court-martial at Milan has set about 60 prisoners at liberty. The sequestrations of property continue. A Capuchin, named Lazzati, was stabbed the other day while walking in the streets. The assassin escaped.

We hear from Mantua that three persons were to be hanged there on the 3rd, namely—a M. Speri, of Brescia, an amnestied refugee; Count Montanara, of Verona; and the mitred Abbot of Revere, aged thirty. Twenty-five more have been condemned to death or to 20 years' hard labour in irons at Mantua; 108 more are still under prosecution.

The Federal Congregation at Berne has attempted to induce the Austrian Government to relax the severity of its measures against Ticino; but without avail. The Ticinese, who are accustomed to procure a great part of the necessities of life from Lombardy, will be reduced to great distress; but the sudden expulsion of 17,000 or 18,000 diligent people from Lombardy is also felt to be a serious loss.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Parliament was opened on the 1st inst. M. Martinez de la Rosa was elected President by 152 votes out of 170.

The Ministry sustained a defeat in the Senate, the Opposition having succeeded in electing the four secretaries. At the sitting of the Senate on the 3rd, Count de Lucena handed the President a communication from General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, in which, after complaining of the decision of the Government which prevented him from taking his seat in the Legislative Assembly, the Duke demanded that the Senate should inquire into his conduct, in virtue of the right conferred upon it by the Constitution, to try its own members. A debate arose as to the expediency of referring the communication for examination to a Special Committee. M. Pena Aguayo, together with the Duke of Sotomayor, the Marquis de Fuentes del Duero, M. José de la Concha, and the Marquis de San Felices, laid on the table a motion to that effect, which was adjourned until the 5th.

A bill is to be presented to the Cortes as quickly as possible to indemnify the heirs of Don Manuel Godoy for the seizure of his property in the year 1808.

TURKEY.

Prince Menzikoff has arrived at Constantinople on a special mission from Russia relative to the Holy Shrines. The Russian Cabinet preposterously insists on the publication of the firman in favour of the Greek church which M. d'Ozeroff obtained some time ago, but which has until now been a dead letter. The Porte has resolved to demand the intervention and arbitration of Prussia, but it is doubted whether Russia will consent to any delay. France and the French Ambassador at Constantinople have already obtained from the weakness of the Turkish Government concessions to the Latin church, to which the Russian head of the Greek church opposes counter claims and privileges of at least equal authority. And the Porte has materially increased the difficulty of arriving at a suitable arrangement of this controversy by having previously committed itself in different firmans to the adverse and irreconcilable claims of both parties.

The Porte has consented to pay an indemnification to the French holders of coupons of the Turkish loan. The amount agreed to is 25f. for each bond of 1000f. The deterioration of the Turkish paper-currency increases. Before despatches could arrive in Montenegro, directing Omar Pacha to discontinue hostilities, some sharp engagements had taken place.

The news of the victory gained by George Petrovich at Limljani, in the southern extremity of Montenegro, is confirmed. The Montenegrin Commander attempted to keep his undisciplined troops from indulging in their villainous habit of mutilating the corpses of their enemies, but in vain—forty heads were carried away as trophies. "We have positive information from the Herzegovine (says an Austrian Ministerialist paper), that the ill-usage of the Christians exceeds all bounds. They are robbed, if not cast into dark dungeons and strangled." When Dervish Pacha succeeded in reducing the inhabitants of Banjani to submission, he picked out fifteen of them, among whom was the Pope Christo Koprivtra, and put them into chains. "The Pope had a bridle put on, as if he had been a horse, and was so led to Mostar." Death saved the Pope from further tortures. His breast was covered with bruises and wounds. Three of the companions of the Voivode of Grahovo were strangled in prison. The *Correspondenz* is a Ministerial paper; but this, like all other intelligence relative to the war with Montenegro, which comes to us through the Austrian press, is not to be believed without confirmation.

WEST INDIES.

By the *Orinoco* we have intelligence from Jamaica to the 13th of February. Mr. Westmorland's resolution, limiting the public expenditure for the current year to £165,000 was, after a lengthy debate, carried by a very large majority, only two members voting against it. Emigration to Australia and to the Isthmus of Darien was proceeding apace. A Government ship was in Kingston for the purpose of taking passengers to the former place. About 200 passengers, among whom were many of the labouring classes, were about to sail in the Royal Mail Company's steamer *Conway* for the Isthmus. The labourers were to be employed on the railway. The sugar crop had commenced, and was expected to reach from 30,000 to 35,000 hdds., although some apprehensions were felt with regard to the scarcity of labour. The subject of mining was attracting much attention. The Trinidad journals were discussing the subject of reform in the government of that island. The sugar crop had commenced, but the canes were not yielding satisfactorily. There appears to be abundant labour in certain localities; and, for the general want, about 1500 Coolies and 1000 Chinese are expected for distribution upon the work of the present crop. The first Coolie ship of the season had arrived from Calcutta with 204 men, forty-seven women, and six children. A project is on foot to put a suitable vessel on the berth to sail from Trinidad to Port Phillip, Australia, carrying cargo and passengers, and bringing back cargo. At Barbadoes the fever had disappeared, and the islands generally were healthy.

AMERICA.

By the *Niagara* we have advices from New York to the 24th ult. International copyright treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and also between the United States and France, are being negotiated, if they have not already been brought to a conclusion.

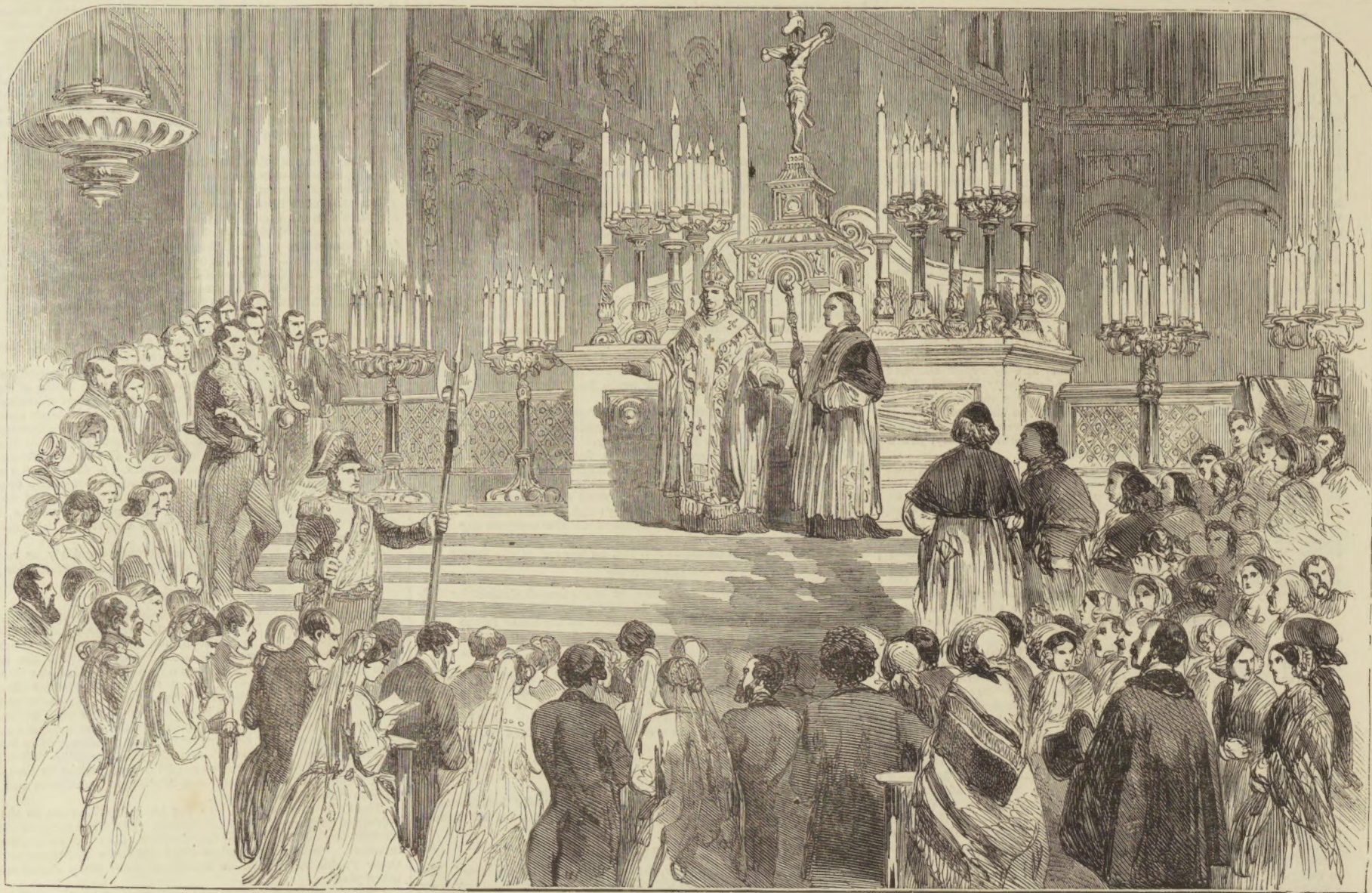
The arrival of the new *Ericsson* steamship at Alexandria (near Washington), after a successful passage by sea, has inspired more confidence in the new motive power than was before felt. The ship had to encounter two pretty severe gales, during which she acted very well. When she came to anchor off the Chesapeake, her engines had been working constantly for seventy-three hours, requiring no adjustment, and one fireman only on duty at a time during the trip. She consumed less than five tons of coal per day. The opinion is very generally entertained that the new motive power will be extensively adopted.

At the present moment, almost as much interest is being felt by our capitalists in Australia as in California itself. Englishmen will find powerful competitors in the race for gold, even in their own new golden continent. The Australia Steam-ship Company of New York is now submitting proposals to run a regular line of mail ships between Acapulco, the nearest North American port that can be reached from Australia. It is thought that no commercial aspects since the discovery of Californian or Australian gold have been invested with such deep and universal interest. The Mexican Government has, it is said, ceded to an American association the right of transit from Vera Cruz to Acapulco.

New York was electrified on the morning of the 22nd ult., by the announcement that the news from California had been received in eighteen days. Another week in the month's passage to San Francisco has been annihilated, and this route is so feasible and reliable that the Post-office department of Washington has entered into a contract with a company just formed, by which the mails are to be taken through between New Orleans and California in sixteen days.

General Pierce keeps his own counsel, and avoids office-holders. Nothing is known of his Cabinet. As the day of inauguration (March 4) approached, the public curiosity became unusually great to know what his policy would be likely to be.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 13th ult. report that General Uruga and Colonel Robles had arrived in the city of Mexico. President Cevallos, not being able to agree with them, had resigned. Uruga and the garrison of Mexico immediately pronounced in favour of Santa Anna, and his recall was ordered. General Lombardine was made President *ad interim*. Santa Anna has on several occasions been sent into exile, but they always have to send after him when they get into trouble. He is beloved by few or none, perhaps, but accepted as the least of all evils. He is, doubtless, the ablest political man Mexico has had for many years.



MARRIAGE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, AT PARIS, OF THE COUPLES PORTIONED BY THE EMPEROR.

MARRIAGES AT NOTRE DAME.

It will be recollected that among the commemorations of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress of the French, was the allotment of wedding portions to certain couples by the Imperial liberality. The religious marriage of these couples, twenty-eight in number, took place on Thursday morning (last week), at Notre Dame, Paris. From an early hour, the interior of the cathedral was filled with an immense number of persons anxious to be present at the ceremony. The happy couples, accompanied by their friends, arrived successively from their respective *mairies*. At eleven o'clock, mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris, assisted by his grand vicars. M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine; M. Merreau, Secretary-General of the Prefecture; the Mayors of Paris and the Banlieue, and the curés of the different parishes to which the newly-married persons belonged, were present. After the mass, the Archbishop gave his benediction in the most solemn manner, and pointed out to them the feelings of gratitude and fidelity with which they ought to be animated towards the Chief of the State, who was desirous that the day of his own marriage should be commemorated by acts of munificence towards others, and that his happiness should be shared in by persons of all ranks and of all classes. The majority of the happy bridegrooms were old soldiers, who had given frequent proofs of their morality, courage, and attachment to the cause of order.

LARGE NUGGET OF GOLD FROM PORT PHILLIP.

CAPTAIN G. T. BROWN, of the fine ship *Chowringhee*, of Sunderland, has just arrived in the East India Docks, from Port Phillip, with a large

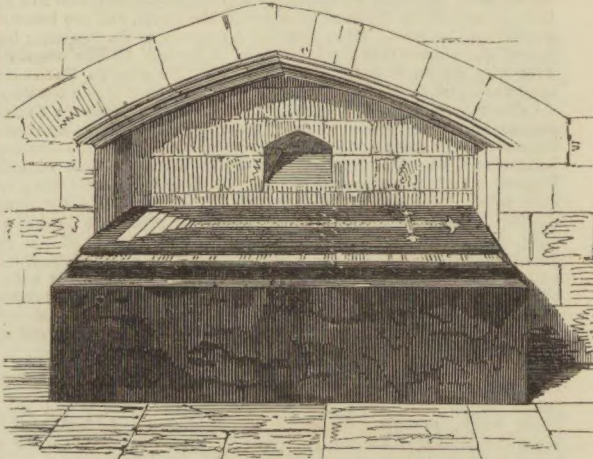
quantity of gold—68,000 ounces—on freight alone, independently of that brought by the passengers, of whom Captain Brown had about fifty from the above colony, principally successful diggers.

The gold was deposited, in the course of last week, in the bullion office at the Bank of England. It included an immense nugget weighing 545 ounces; which is stated to be the largest piece ever brought into this country. It was found at the White Horse Gully, Bendigo Diggings, by George Potter, one of a party of three—Robert Bennett and John Hasset being his successful partners. Potter states that the gully where the Nugget was found is not more than six yards from the place where the great Victoria Nugget was discovered. It had been repeatedly turned over, and many of the holes were abandoned, and full of water. The exact spot was one that had been covered up with the soil from the neighbouring holes, and the only spot of the allotment belonging to the before-named party that had not been searched by them; indeed, they were on the point of leaving for another allotment; when George Potter, in turning the earth over lightly, about eighteen inches below the surface, struck his pick upon the mass imbedded in the sand, &c.; and the Nugget remains in the same state as when first extracted by him. Potter and his comrades are seamen, and came over in the *Chowringhee*.

Among the passengers in the *Chowringhee* were some persons who went out in the *Lady Elgin*, about twelve months ago, as Government free emigrants: they have returned with a considerable sum in gold dust—some £1000 worth.

MONUMENT TO LADY MARGARET MARIA COCKS.

This beautiful Altar-tomb has just been completed by Mr. Poole, of Great Smith-street, Westminster, and presents an interesting novelty in this branch of art. It is to the memory of Lady Margaret Maria Cocks, and is as creditable to the taste and feeling of the designer and Mr. Poole, as it is appropriate to the character of her whose memory it preserves. The material employed by Mr. Poole is the Cornish serpentine marble, which has been profusely used in the lately-rebuilt church of Eastnor, for the mortuary chapel of which the tomb has been designed. This stone takes a high polish, is very rich in colour, and makes a good ground for the beautiful mosaic glass cross which is inlaid on the top. The cross, which is of elegant proportions, has fleury terminations, plinth, and stepped base, in gold, blue, red, and white glass; the base and terminations being in brass electro-gilt. The colour of the



MONUMENT TO LADY MARGARET MARIA COCKS.

glass is very good. On the splayed edge moulding of the tomb is a verge of brass. The legend is in raised letters on a black ground;—

In memory of the Lady Margaret Maria Cocks, only daughter of John Somers, first Earl Somers, who died 10th May, A.D. 1849, in the humble hope of a joyful resurrection. "Her life was hid with Christ in God."

Altogether, this monument is a work of highly-refined, religious taste.

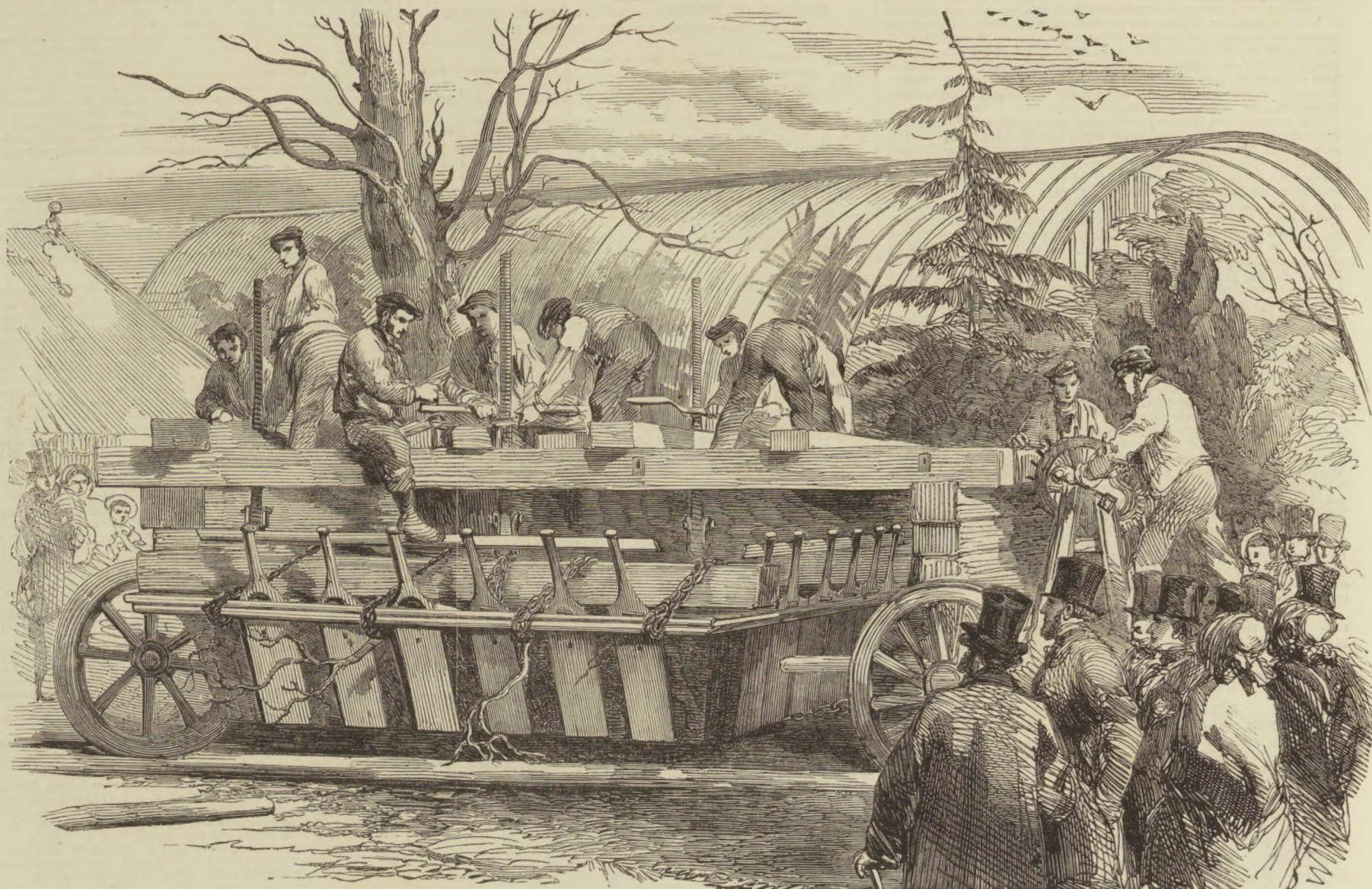
APPARATUS FOR THE REMOVAL OF LARGE TREES.

On Saturday last, at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, there was exhibited an interesting application of the working of the apparatus for transplanting trees of large size; the invention of Mr. McGlashen, and shown by him at Edinburgh, a few weeks since. We have illustrated the process, by an Engraving of a large poplar-tree being lifted by the apparatus. A square frame was first laid on the ground, inclosing an area, the length of each of whose sides was 9 feet 10 inches, the tree being in the centre. Iron cutters were then driven into the ground, outside the frame, to the depth of 2 feet 8 inches; and two lifting beams were next placed on the frame, to which they were securely attached by chains. A collar, or clasp, was then set round the tree (previously protected by matting), and made fast by screws lying close on the beams. A flat bar of iron was now placed inside the top of the cutters, and extension rods were then made to bear against opposite sides of the square, by means of a screw, to exert an outward pressure against the tops of the cutters; and, consequently, in an equal degree, to compress the lower part of the contained mass of roots and earth.

An upper framework of beams was now formed around the tree, and elevated on wheels to the required height, the two frames being connected by four strong upright screws; and to the lower frame of lifting-beams were attached chains. Several men were employed to set the screws in motion, by which the cutters and the contained tree-roots and earth were lifted clear out of the ground for removal. A stout rope, worked by a windlass, attached to the frame, was made fast to the tree in the direction required; and the whole mass, though weighing fourteen or fifteen tons, yielded without much difficulty to the efforts of a single man. The tree removed was 56 feet high and 4 feet 10 inches in circumference. The man at the windlass in the Engraving, is introduced simply to show how the



LARGE NUGGET OF GOLD JUST BROUGHT FROM PORT PHILLIP.



REMOVAL OF A LARGE POPLAR-TREE, WITH MR. M'GLASHEN'S APPARATUS, AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN, CHISWICK.

mass is moved; since he would not be at work during the lifting. The tree, which inclined considerably on one side in its original position, was lowered into its new site perfectly erect. Indeed, the facility with which an object so lofty and ponderous was handled by working a screw on either side, seemed marvellous. By obvious modifications of the same process, Mr. M'Glashen has removed shrubs, plants, or entire borders; he also provides boxes, in which the mass removed from one situation can be enclosed and conveyed to another, however remote.

The operations at the Horticultural Society's Gardens, on Saturday, were witnessed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Sir Joseph Paxton and other practical men were also present, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the process.

BANQUET AT THE TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday evening, March 3, an entertainment was given by the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. S. Holme) to the Directors and Officers of the Railway Companies having termini in Liverpool. The banquet was served in the great dining-room, at the Town-hall, and the whole suite of reception-rooms was thrown open on the occasion. These rooms are almost unequalled in the splendour of their decorations, and the architectural symmetry of their proportions. Hilton's celebrated picture of the "Crucifixion" is now placed in the gallery, and is seen as the visitor ascends the grand staircase, itself a magnificent work. An allowance

of £1200 a year is made by the Corporation of Liverpool to the Mayor to enable him to maintain the state and dignity of chief magistrate, and he is also allowed two carriages. The present Mayor is earning golden opinions for the spirit and liberality with which he dispenses his hospitality. Mr. S. Holme is one of those men of whom a great commercial country may well be proud. He is the architect of his own fortune; and, having conducted for many years some of the largest building contracts in England, he has retired with ample means to enjoy the ease and competence which he has so well earned by a life of industry and integrity.

The Mayor's guests at the banquet in question comprised the principal members of the boards of the London and North-Western, the



GRAND BANQUET IN THE TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Mar. 4	30.127	46.9	26.8	35.4	- 4.5	77	W.	0.00
" 5	29.815	51.0	31.9	42.5	+ 2.7	96	S.W.	0.06
" 6	29.877	55.6	41.6	46.4	+ 6.7	94	—	0.18
" 7	29.927	54.8	45.5	47.5	+ 7.8	97	W.	0.07
" 8	29.929	51.9	35.6	43.5	+ 3.6	95	W.	0.10
" 9	30.143	54.1	30.6	39.6	- 0.6	95	S.S.W.	0.02
" 10	30.159	56.6	37.3	46.0	+ 5.6	74	S.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.997 inches. The highest reading occurred on the 9th, at about 6h. p.m., and was 30.178 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 43.09, being 3.09 above the average of thirty-eight years, and 4.8° above the average of the nine preceding weeks. The mean daily temperature, which has been below its average value on every day from February 1, with the single exception of February 7, continued so till March 4, it rose above its average value on the 5th, and was 6° and 7° in excess on the 6th and 7th; but declined slightly on the 9th. From February 1 to March 4 the average daily defect of temperature was 17.49. The temperature has varied considerably during the week, from 26.8° on the 4th to 56.6° on the 10th; the difference 29.8° is the range of temperature in the week. The average difference of temperature daily was 17.49, being 6.7° above the average of the nine preceding weeks. The weather has been squally and variable. Rain fell in the week to the depth of rather more than four-tenths of an inch. Slight fog was prevalent early on the 9th.

Lewisham, March 11, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week, ending March 5th, there were 1671 children born within the metropolitan districts; of these, 861 were boys, and 810 were girls. This number exceeds the average in eight corresponding weeks in the years 1845 to 1852 by 202. The number of deaths in the week were 1427, showing an increase of 83 upon that of the preceding week. Of these deaths 573 were children under 15 years; 460 were 15 years old and less than 60; and 379 were 60 years old and upwards. The estimated number of deaths based upon the returns in the corresponding weeks in the previous ten years, and augmented in proportion to the increase of population, is 1150; of these, 388 are due to diseases of the lungs and of the organs of respiration, whose average is 216; to old age 82, its average is 53; to hooping-cough 56, its average is 48; to typhus, 69, its average is 39; to consumption 160, its average being 136; to bronchitis 212, its average being 78 only; to pneumonia 108, its average is 50; to asthma 44, its average is 29; to poison 3; to hanging and suffocation 3; to drowning 7, and to wounds 8 deaths were registered.

CHARITABLE AND BENEFICENT MEETINGS.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The annual meeting of the members of this benevolent institution was held on Wednesday, at 73, Great Russell-street, for the election of officers, &c., for the ensuing year. The chair was taken by Sir Henry Ellis, in the absence of Sir Robert Inglis, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. A statement of the funds, &c., was laid before the members; the vacancies in the council and committee elected; and the usual thanks voted to the chairman and secretary.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this valuable institution was held on Monday, in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. William Tyler in the chair. The secretary (Mr. Hodson) read the report, which stated that there had been an increase in the amount of annual subscriptions and donations of £97. The balance-sheet showed the total receipts to have amounted to £1494 0s. 6d., and the expenditure to £1338 3s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £155 17s. 3d. The report having been received and adopted, the meeting proceeded to the election of four pensioners from a list of 24 candidates; and the two unsuccessful candidates highest on the poll having been chosen by the committee as the Whittingham and Fley pensioners, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

ATHENÆUM INSTITUTE.—A new society is putting forward its claims for support, called "The Athenæum Institute for Authors and Men of Science" (briefly to be described as a mutual benefit society). At a meeting of from fifty to sixty gentlemen, authors and journalists, held at the rooms of the Institute, Sackville-street, on Saturday, it was resolved that a public meeting of "the friends of literature" should be called, and that Mr. Disraeli, who has taken some interest in the society, should be invited to preside.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY held its fiftieth anniversary—the first jubilee—on Tuesday, in Exeter-hall: the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Nearly £10,000 were subscribed.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this Society was held at the London Coffee-house—Lord Radstock in the chair—when a report was read, which stated that there were now seventy-five male and sixty-nine female pupils in the schools, and twenty-three candidates for admission. The receipts for the year amounted to £217 1s., and the expenditure to £254 9s. 3d. A donation of 500 guineas has been presented to the charity by her Majesty, in the name of the Prince of Wales, on condition that he becomes entitled always to have a nominee in the school.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the anniversary festival of this society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern—the Earl of Powis presiding. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Humane Society," the chairman stated that in the course of last year 190 persons came under the care of the society who were apparently drowned, of whom 180 recovered. In order to extend the benefits of the institution as much as possible models of all their implements for saving life would be forwarded to the approaching exhibitions in New York and in Dublin. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to about £700.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The fifth anniversary of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Lord Stanley presided. The number of patients in the last year has been 635. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to the very large sum of nearly £600.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—The anniversary festival of this institute was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday evening; the Earl of Zetland, G. M., presided. During the evening about £100 was collected, being a much larger sum than usual.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE held their annual meeting on Monday, when it was stated that the total number of fires attended by the escapes during the year, 281; and the number of lives saved, 44.

THE TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. During the evening, about £750 were added to the funds of the society.

FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening the friends and supporters of this charity celebrated their seventeenth anniversary, at the London Tavern; R. W. Phillips, Esq., occupying the chair.

LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.—Various meetings of societies have been held within the last few days. We enumerate some of them.—The Linnean Society held a meeting last week, Mr. Robert Brown in the chair; when Mr. Thomas Bell, Professor of Zoology in King's College, was elected in the place of the late Mr. J. F. Stephens, and a paper entitled "Notes on the Vegetation of Buenos Ayres and its neighbouring districts," by C. J. F. Bonbury, F.L.S., was read.—At the meeting of the British Archaeological Association, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, chairman, six new associates were elected. The evening was principally devoted to the reading and discussion on an interesting paper, "On the Camps of Upper Lancashire," by Mr. G. V. Irving. At the same Association, on Wednesday last, Mr. Tyler Cumming read a paper "On the discoveries of Roman ware in Walbrook, and other parts of the city."—On Monday the Epidemiological Society met—Dr. B. G. Babington in the chair—when papers by Mr. B. W. Richardson, of Mortlake, and Mr. J. B. Harrison, Higher Broughton, Manchester, on scarlatina, or scarlet fever, were submitted and discussed.—The Entomological Society had a meeting on Monday—Mr. Norman in the chair—and, after the business of the evening was ended, a petition to the Government from the Royal and other scientific societies, for a centralised building, and stating its numerous advantages, was laid before the meeting for signature.—Dr. Lyon Playfair gave his final lecture "On the Dependence of Industry on Science," at the London Institution, on Monday last, to a crowded and delighted audience.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At a general monthly meeting held on Monday last—Sir C. Fellowes, V.P., in the chair—it was announced that after the Easter vacation courses of lectures would be delivered by Drs. Faraday, Frankland, and Tyndall, and Mr. W. Carpmel.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members of this institution was held on Saturday, at the institution in Scotland-yard. The Duke of Northumberland presided. The report stated that during the past year several valuable presents had been received. There had been a falling off in members, although several new members had joined during the year. The receipts amounted to about £1200, but there was a deficit of £78 15s. 6d., taken from the stock. After some further detail, the report was agreed to.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET WORK.—The following notice has just been issued:—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having had under their consideration the desirability of making a collection of fine specimens of cabinet work for the information of students of schools of art, and the public at large, have directed the Department of Practical Art to collect and publicly exhibit such specimens. Permission has been obtained from the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to use such accommodation as may be afforded by Gore House, Kensington, where the proposed exhibition will accordingly take place in the month of May next. The space being limited, it is intended to exhibit only specimens of furniture which have been executed before the present century. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to allow examples, &c., from Windsor Castle to be placed in the proposed exhibition, and the loan of fine specimens has been liberally offered by several persons.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal Commissioners for arranging the commencement of the contemplated new National Gallery, are in future to hold their meetings at Gore House, a wing of which has been fitted up for their reception, under the presidency of the Prince Consort. Sir Charles Barry and the Baron Marichetti have been already professionally consulted by the Royal Commissioners respecting the new building, which is to assemble science, manufactures, and arts under the small roof.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Friday last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Society of Arts, and inspected the complete and ingenious machinery with which Mr. F. Warren illustrates the series of lectures on cotton manufacture, which he has been lately delivering there. This model machinery enables the lecturer to show the whole process, from the raw cotton as it arrives from America, India, or Egypt, until it is presented to the audience in the state of a piece of printed calico. Mr. Warren is a mechanic-engineer, who is well and favourably known in the north for his zealous and successful efforts to promote education among the labouring classes. He constructed the whole of the machinery with his own hands, and it reflects as much credit on his workmanship as on his perseverance, considering that it is the result of labour for years at leisure hours. The Prince spent upwards of one hour and a half in examining the model, expressed himself extremely pleased, and requested Mr. Warren to place himself in communication with the Board of Control.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB.—The arrangement of matches for the approaching season is as follows:—The first will take place on Tuesday, May 3, amongst all three classes, for distinct prizes; the distance extending from Erith to the Nore Light and back. The next match—and the one which will possess the charm of novelty—is nominated for Thursday, June 2, confined to schooners, for 100 guineas; the start to be from Gravesend, thence round the Mouse Light, and back. The third and last will embrace all three classes, for handsome prizes, on Thursday, June 30. Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. K. Green (the Vice-Commodore), and the officers have been re-elected for the ensuing year. The funds are in a flourishing condition, and everything augurs well for increasing prosperity and capital sport.

WANDSWORTH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., the members induced their old neighbour, Mr. Deane F. Walker, of West Hill, Wandsworth, to deliver an astronomical lecture, on his original Eidouranion, or large transparent orrery—so long distinguished for its popular illustration of the science. On this occasion, though the price of admission was small, the funds have been materially benefited. Nothing could exceed the beauty of Mr. Walker's machinery and zodiac, &c., lit by gas; and the lecturer received a hearty welcome for his gratuitous services. The second and farewell lecture is to be delivered, we understand, on Tuesday evening next.

CENTRAL CITY TERMINUS.—Several gentlemen favourable to this project, held a meeting on Monday, at the Cordwainers' Hall, to consider the best steps to be taken to advance the object. Mr. Lupton took the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Millard, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Blackmore, &c. A resolution was carried that a petition be adopted, praying the Court of Common-council to co-operate with her Majesty's Government, by carrying into execution such street improvements as may be found indispensable in connection with this undertaking.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—Last week, Mr. Deputy Bennoch, in moving that the freedom of the City be presented to Mr. Layard, M.P., observed that, since 1800, fifty naval and military heroes had received the freedom, and fifty swords had been presented. Among these the names of Nelson and Wellington shone conspicuous. Those were granted at periods of national peril, when victory after victory had greatly excited the public mind and heated the enthusiasm of the citizens of London. At times of political excitement, crowned happily with success, we found the honour conferred on Grey, Russell, Althorp, and Attwood. When public propriety was set at naught, and public sympathy roused in favour of a persecuted Queen, London stood foremost to offer her succour and her patriotic defenders: Brougham, Lushington, Denman, and Hume were granted all the honour the City could bestow. At the time of national fear and sorrow, when pestilence walked our streets like a destroying angel, the stayers of the plague and mitigators of suffering and pain—Koupe, Field, Babington, Ridout, and De Grave—had complimentary honours showered upon them. So also on the philanthropists, Jenner and Clarkson: of the latter they had a noble bust erected in that chamber, and he trusted that ere long it would be balanced by one of Jenner. Of civilians, we had Rowland Hill and Sir James Brooke, whose works were well known; and he now proposed to add to this roll of honour the name of Alfred Austin Layard.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—On Wednesday the vestry of St. Pancras unanimously resolved to direct the vestry-clerk to draw up a petition to Parliament in favour of an improved water supply, as proposed in the bill now before the Legislature, and to call upon the borough members to give it their strenuous support.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The annual expenditure, for the year 1852, for the metropolitan police was £390,662 15s. 1d. The sum received to defray this charge was £439,203 0s. 9d. Of this sum, £100,928 15s. 2d. is charged upon the Consolidated Fund, £263 67l. 17s. was defrayed by rates, and £24,644 14s. 2d. was received from miscellaneous sources, leaving a balance over the expenditure of £48,540 5s. 8d. The sum expended for the expenses of the police-courts was £48,905 10s. 4d., of which £23,875 9s. 7d. was for salaries. Of twenty-three police magistrates, one is in receipt of £1200 per annum, the other twenty-two of £1000 per annum each. The salaries of the two commissioners are also £1200 per annum each, and that of the receiver £1000.

THE MIDDLESEX CONSTITUENCY.—It appears that the Liberal party have gained largely upon the late revision. The number of electors on the register of electors for 1853 is 14,836; the number for 1852 was 14,610; increase, 226. The total number of changes is 3378; 1576 names expunged, and 1802 new names inserted. These facts show a total change of 3378 electors in less than six months.

SALE OF BRIXTON HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—On the completion of the new gaol at Wandsworth common, all the houses of correction for Surrey were sold, and among them Brixton House of Correction, which fetched only £6000 or £7000. The purchaser recently advertised the materials for sale, intending to let the ground for building; but the day previous to the sale her Majesty's Government purchased the prison and grounds, with the supposed intention of turning them into barracks, for the convenience of the military on the south side of the metropolis.

DEPARTURES FOR AUSTRALIA.—The departures from London for Australia during the past week consist of eight vessels to Port Phillip, of 4456 tons; three to Adelaide, of 1344 tons; one to Sydney, of 709 tons; and one to Swan River, of 353 tons; their total capacity, 6867 tons. Considerable shipments continue to be made, but the quotations of freight have experienced a decline.

POPULATION, INHABITED HOUSES, AND ELECTORS.—According to a Parliamentary return just printed, the population of England and Wales for 1851 was 17,927,609, and the number of inhabited houses, 3,278,039. There were on the register 1851-52, of county and borough electors, 918,683; and the number polled at the last general election was 341,820.

DEPARTURE OF DR. LAYARD FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.—Dr. Layard has sent the following address to the electors of Aylesbury:—"Gentlemen,—My services having been considered of use in the East in the present critical state of affairs, I have not hesitated to place them at the disposal of her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople. In taking this step, I would fain hope that I should meet with your approbation. I should have deemed it right to consult you previous to my departure, had time permitted me to call a meeting; as it is, I have only been able to obtain the sanction of a few of my friends and supporters. I have reason to hope that your interests will in no way suffer by my absence; and I need only add, that nothing but an imperative sense of duty would have induced me to leave my place in Parliament during the session. I trust I shall very shortly be again at my post; and, relying upon your kind indulgence, I beg to subscribe myself, yours very truly, A. H. LAYARD."

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—There is some very heavy business before these committees, and several seats have been disposed of during the week. *Chatham*: Sir J. M. F. Smith has been declared unduly elected, and the last election void.—*Rye*: Here Mr. Mackinnon has been unseated; he withdrew his defence, bribery by his agents having been proved. An inquiry is to be instituted.—*Derby*: Mr. Horsfall withdrew his opposition to the petitioners, and was thereby unseated; and Mr. Heywood was declared duly returned.—*Hull*: In this borough Mr. Clay and Lord Goderich had been guilty of bribery by their agents, and are therefore unduly elected; and the committee state that corrupt practices extensively prevail in the constituency.—*The Guildford* petition against the sitting members has been abandoned, and the petitioners saddled with the costs.—*The Boston and Limerick* petitions have been withdrawn.

Lancaster and Carlisle, the Chester and Holyhead, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. General Anson, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, was prevented from attending, in consequence of being engaged in London on an election committee. Among the gentlemen present were the Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P.; the Hon. C. Howard, M.P.; Mr. Locke, M.P.; Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr. R. Benson, Mr. Henry Howard, of Greystoke Castle; Admiral Moorsom, Colonel Maclean; Messrs. H. Earle, Grant, Ewart, E. Tootal, W. Stuart, Brooke, Langton, Rathbone, Cropper, Rotherham, E. Watkin, Braithwaite, Poole, Captain Huish, and others.

The occasion was suggestive of many interesting associations and historical reminiscences. The guests could not forget that only twenty-seven years have elapsed since the great parliamentary battle for a railway between Liverpool and Manchester was fought in the House of Commons. Liverpool was the cradle of the railway system; and it was upon the Exchange, at Liverpool, that Mr. George Stephenson found patrons in the wealthy and enterprising merchants, whose steady support enabled him to effect his cherished object of opening the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, as the first passenger line worked by locomotive engines. The Liverpool merchants and Manchester manufacturers were almost the only people in England who listened to the great self-taught engineer without a sneer, when he proposed to construct a steam-engine which should draw a heavy load at a speed of twelve miles an hour along his new line. Now, there are 7000 miles of railway in Great Britain, upon which the amazing amount of £300,000,000 has been expended. The railway interest has become a fifth estate in the realm; and there was felt to be an especial fitness in this splendid entertainment to railway magnates and railway employees in a town that has the honour of originating and inaugurating that mighty system which has effected a revolution in modern commerce and modern habits, and the wonderful agency of which, in promoting the comfort and welfare of man, is not yet fully developed.

The Mayor having proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the health of the "Clergy" was given, and responded to by the Rev. Mr. Tomline. Admiral Moorsom returned thanks for the "Army and Navy." The "Legislature" was acknowledged by Col. Lowther. The toast of the "London and North-Western Railway" was acknowledged by Mr. Benson, deputy-chairman of the line; and that of the "Lancaster and Carlisle" by Mr. Hasell, chairman of that railway. Mr. Stewart returned thanks for the "Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway," and Mr. Peto, chairman of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, acknowledged the good wishes of the Company on behalf of that undertaking. The toast of "The Railway Engineers" was heartily drunk, and called up Mr. Locke; to which succeeded "The health of the Railway Officials," acknowledged by Captain Huish.

The banquet (of which we give an Illustration) was of the most recherché and magnificent character, and the evening passed off with great élan.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR EDWARD DOUGHTY, BART.

This gentleman, the heir-male and representative of the old and eminent



family of Tichborne, of Tichborne, seated in Hampshire before the Conquest, died on the 5th inst., aged 71, at his seat, Tichborne-park, near Alresford. He was the third son of Sir Henry Tichborne, the sixth Baronet, by Elizabeth Lucy, his wife, daughter of Edmund Plowden, Esq., of Plowden. In 1826 he succeeded, at the decease of the late Miss Doughty, of Snarford-hall, Lincolnshire and of Richmond-hill, Surrey, to that lady's extensive estates, together with her property in the neighbourhood of Russell-square, including Doughty-street, &c.; and assumed, in consequence, the surname of Doughty. In 1834 he served as High Sheriff of Dorsetshire; and in 1845, by the death of his elder brother, the late Sir Henry Tichborne, without male issue, became eighth Baronet of Tichborne.

Sir Edward married, 26th June, 1827, Katharine, daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour; and had one son, Henry, who died in youth; and one surviving daughter, Katharine-Mary-Elizabeth Doughty. The present inheritor of the title and estates is Sir Edward's only surviving brother, now Sir James Francis Tichborne, ninth Baronet. He is married to Harriette-Felicite, daughter of Henry Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts, and has two surviving sons, Roger-Charles and Alfred-Joseph.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL, G.C.B.

THE death of this distinguished and venerable flag-officer occurred on the 4th inst., at his residence, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, at the age of seventy-seven. His career has been one of active service for thirty-one years. The Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel was born the 25th August, 1776. He was the youngest of the four sons of William, Earl of Essex, by his second wife, Harriet, daughter of Colonel Thomas Bladen. The second of the sons is Sir Thomas's brother, the present Lieut. General the Hon. Thomas Edward Capel; the eldest of them was father of the present Earl of Essex, and of Commander Agernon Henry Champagné Capel, R.N., who are, consequently, Sir Thomas's nephews. Sir Thomas entered the navy the 22nd March, 1782, on board the *Phœnix*, and he, subsequently, had his full share of the toil and glory of the late war. He was present at Lord Bridport's action, at the battle of the Nile, and at the battle of Trafalgar. In his despatch to the Admiralty, announcing the victory of the Nile, Nelson alludes to Captain Capel as a most excellent officer, and recommends him to their Lordships' notice. (*Gazette*, 1798, p. 915.)

In the war with the United States of America, in 1812, Sir Thomas Capel was stationed on the north coast of America, where he commanded a small squadron, blockading the enemy's frigates in New London, and sharing generally in the labours of the contest. Sir Thomas rose successively through the various grades to that of Admiral; his Commandership he obtained immediately after the battle of the Nile. He was created a K.C.B. in 1826, and he became a Vice-Admiral in 1841. Sir Thomas Capel married, in 1816, Harriet Catherine, only daughter of Francis George Smythe, Esq., but has had no issue.

DR. CHARLESWORTH.

THIS eminent physician, who died on the 28th ult., had great practice at Lincoln, and filled many high medical appointments there. He was also distinguished for his public benevolence, and especially for the philanthropic interest he took in ameliorating the condition of the insane. Indeed, while the science of medicine lasts, he will be remembered as the great founder of the new system adopted by institutions for lunatics. He was most energetic in attacking the coercive plan, and devised gentle remedies of every description. At the Lincoln Asylum his exertions in this behalf were, during a long series of years, unwearying, and led eventually to the most happy results.

It might be supposed that Dr. Charlesworth's professional engagements would have been sufficient occupation; but his extreme punctuality, energy, and decision of character, enabled him to find hours where others would not have found minutes. The Lincoln Stock Library owed its foundation to his energetic exertions, and he was elected the first president of that excellent institution. The Lincoln Mechanics' Institution also had his warm support and assistance, and he for some time acted as its president; and the Lincoln National Schools found him a most useful friend. On the subject of public health he published a pamphlet—"Health and Cleanliness," an interesting curiosity, as showing that there is scarcely a single suggestion in it which has not since been carried into effect.

Dr. Charlesworth's medical education was first with the celebrated Dr. Harrison, of Horncastle, and afterwards at Edinburgh. Dr. Charlesworth was an honorary vice-president of the County Hospital, the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, and the Lincoln General Dispensary. He married Susan, only daughter of Dr. Richard Rockcliffe, of Horncastle. Dr. Charlesworth's father was the Rev. John Charlesworth, A.M., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and subsequently rector of Ossington, in Nottinghamshire, a scholar of the first rank, the author of an admired volume of prayers, and three volumes of practical sermons. The Doctor's grandfather was of the medical profession, of a family long resident in Nottinghamshire, but originally of Charlesworth, in Derbyshire. His brother is known as a very laborious and pious divine in London. One of his nieces showed much taste in an anonymous work, "Rural Gleanings." His nephew, Edward Charlesworth, Esq., curator of the Yorkshire Museum, has an European celebrity through his editorship of the *Magazine of Natural History*, and his valuable contributions to geology.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Miss Anna Maria Pole, of Upper Harley-street, daughter of the late Sir Charles Maurice Pole, has bequeathed one thousand pounds, to be divided equally by her executors between the following charitable institutions:—The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum, the Royal Female Naval School, at Richmond; the Destitute Sailors' Asylum and Sailors' Home, Well-street; the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the London Orphan Asylum, the Church Missionary Society, and the Religious Tract Society.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

CLOCKS OF LARS AND OF BODEN.



THE FEMALE EMIGRANTS' HOME, AT HATTON-GARDEN.—THE CHIEF ROOM.

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.

In presenting our readers with two Engravings illustrative of the departure of the thirtieth party of female emigrants, sent out by the Fund for promoting Female Emigration from want and misery in London, to happiness and plenty in Australia, it will be, perhaps the most profitable course, instead of describing the ordinary incidents of farewell embarkation, shortly to state the proceedings of the Society since it commenced its operations, and equally briefly to notice some of their results.

It was in the winter of 1849, that Mr. Sidney Herbert, horrified, with many others, by the fearful revelations then in the process of being made of the condition of the London needlewomen, started the idea of a great emigrational scheme, which was actively taken up in the higher and more opulent branches of society; a large sum was promptly subscribed, and immediate practical measures were adopted. The sum at first received amounted to upwards of £22,000, and some small additions have since dropped in. With this money the promoters of the scheme have sought for, investigated the cases and the characters, organised into bands, fed, lodged, and despatched, in 1850, not less than 469 young women; in 1851, upwards of 228; and in 1852, the greatest number, 434—making a grand total of 1071 young women rescued from the brink of starvation in London; and now—at least the vast majority of them—comfortably settled in marriage, or service, amid the plenty of Australia. This great benefit, to comparatively so great a number of helpless individuals, has cost in all £18,973 11s. 8d.; money actually expended. By this the passage payments amount to nearly £12,000, and the purely emigrational expenses of outfit, and the “Home,” to about £6000. Add to this the ordinary working expenses, which are creditably low, and we have the outlay already mentioned. At this moment the further liabilities of the society for part passage-money for six ships, lately despatched, is £1,565 11s. 8d.; leaving, as an ultimate result, a working balance of only £3564 1s. 11d.

Under these circumstances, it is obvious that the Society must speedily discontinue its operations, if the public, on being made acquainted with the vast benefit conferred not only upon the poor friendless emigrants themselves, but upon Australian society, should not come forward to continue the stream of bounty which three years ago so liberally flowed. The publications of the Society

will amply prove the great success of the experiment. The eager welcome with which girls of good character were received by the various Australian colonies, the rapidity with which one and all were provided with service, and the concurring testimony, not only of their own letters—hundreds of which have been received—but of many of the principal colonists and government functionaries at the Antipodes, leave no doubt of the benefits conferred upon the emigrants themselves, or the advantage afforded by the arrival of so copious a succession of supplies of female labour to the settlements. And yet the demand continues more eagerly—more extensively than ever. The gold fever has attracted a vast male emigration, and the balance of sexes in Australia is more uneven than ever; while in Great Britain the reverse is the case—the number of females, by the last Census, outstripping that of the males of the population by no less than 545,762 individuals. It is evident, therefore, that reasons both of humanity and of policy combine to urge forward a system of female emigration on as great a scale as can be effected.

The tables showing the difference of wages and general position of the emigrants sent by Mr. Sidney Herbert's society are very curious, and contain information which it would be well for the working-classes generally to read. The list of occupations from which women were taken in London is in itself remarkable. There were artificial-flower-makers, box-makers, brush-makers, carpet-bag-makers, gelatine-packers, gold-burnishers, lace-transferers, and furrers: these are, of course, exceptional employments. The vast proportion of the emigrants lived by the dreary labour of the needle. Of professed dress-makers, during the three years of operation, there were sent out 86; of needle-workers, 132; and of persons taking the designation of “servants,” but, we believe, supporting themselves, as a general rule, by various species of needlework, the great number of 494. The next class in extent to the sempstresses is that of persons without any particular employment, of whom there were despatched 84. Only 13 nominally shirt-makers proceeded to the Antipodes, but many of the 494 quasi servants must have toiled at this most unremunerating species of labour. So much for the proportions sent out from different female employments. A short selection from the English and the Australian wage tables will complete the picture:—

Employment in England.	Yearly wages (with rations) in Australia.
Berlin-worker, 6s. to 7s. per week £25
Laundress, 6s. per week 25

Employment in England.	Yearly wages (with rations) in Australia.
Servant, £7 per annum 18
Servant, 1s. 6d. per week 20
Servant, no wages 20
Stock-maker, 4s. to 5s. per week 25
Nursemaid, 3s. per week 30
Laundress, 1s. 6d. per week 20
Housemaid, 2s. per week 25
Fancy needleworker, 5s. per week 25
Nurse, 9s. per week 62
Shoebinder, 5s. per week 30
Needlewoman, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week 18

With the above sums as wages, rations and lodging must not be forgotten. The table from which they were taken relates to forty-nine young women, who landed in March, 1852, at Port Phillip. More recent arrivals present nearly the same results, and offer a cheering picture of the change in the circumstances and prospects of so many of our poorer countrywomen.

On Wednesday (last week) there were despatched in the *Madagascar* forty emigrants, of ages ranging from seventeen to thirty-two, and who had hitherto been sempstresses, stock-makers, shoebinders, domestic servants, &c. The *Madagascar* (2000 tons burden), Captain Harris, one of the finest ships hitherto engaged in the East India trade, but which has just been transferred by Mr. Green (her owner) to the Australian trade, had been engaged to convey the emigrants to Port Phillip; and a most commodious and convenient cabin had been especially fitted up amidsthips for their accommodation.

The party having arrived at Gravesend, went on board the *Madagascar*, where the girls were immediately mustered in their cabin, and received each, in rotation, a copy of a letter of directions and advice which had been addressed to them by Mrs. Herbert.

Lord Robert Grosvenor then delivered a few parting words to them in the name of the committee, and read to them an excellent letter of advice from Mrs. Herbert.

The Rev. Mr. Quekett also addressed a few farewell words to the girls, in the course of which he observed that when the last party reached the colony, no fewer than three hundred persons as-embled to engage them. They ought to be extremely cautious, and not make any engagement that the Government inspector did not sanction.

The members of the committee shortly afterwards took a final leave of the party, and returned to town.



CABIN OF “THE MADAGASCAR,” AND FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE this week engrave two very attractive pieces in the Exhibition of the British Institution. The first is J. Wolf's capital picture, thus punningly described in the catalogue:—"Just out, the Tale (Tail) of a Teal." quarterly list of new works on natural history." It represents a teal which has just escaped, terror still in his looks, from the clutches of a couple of hawks, who, perched upon a stony eminence, are fighting over the remains of his tail. The combat between the two birds of prey is delineated with great fire and spirit; the characteristic plumage throughout being represented with wonderful accuracy and great softness of texture. This clever picture has been purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere.

"A Moonlight Feast," by Danby, represents a solitary stork picking up his supper in a pool of water, in a wild mountain district. One unfortunate frog is fast disappearing down his throat, whilst another is swimming across the water just in time to be snatched up. The full moon is rising in the back-ground; and a few refracted rays from the setting sun add their little warmth to the picture, which is painted in the artist's most finished and effective style.

MANCHESTER WEL-
LINGTON MEMORIAL.

The committee of the subscribers to the Manchester Wellington Memorial have issued a notice, inviting sculptors, who wish to compete for the execution thereof, to send in their names, with references to previous works, on or before the 31st instant. Those who are approved of as competitors, will have to send in models of their proposed designs within three months afterwards; together with a statement of the whole expense for making and erecting it. The statue is to be in bronze; and the cost is not to exceed 7000 guineas. The committee do not bind themselves to give the commission to the artist whose design shall be declared to be the best; but, should they not, a prize of 200 guineas will be awarded, the model remaining the property of the artist.

FREE LIBRARY IN THE CITY.

Mr. Anderton, at the last court of Common Council, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted; and we understand that the Lord Mayor will shortly call a public meeting on the subject:—"That, to extend and improve the national education, to develop and encourage industry, art, and science, and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, so graciously expressed by her Majesty in her speech to both Houses of Parliament upon the late dissolution, it is desirable that a free library and a free circulating library should be established in the City of London; the e-

fore, that it be referred to the library committee to consider and report how and by what means such libraries can be best established in the City, and whether any portion of the present City Library can be

this building, the proportions of which will rival those of the famous Crystal Palace of London, but the existence of which will not be so ephemeral as the latter."

made available towards such a purpose."

ART IN THE PROVINCES.—The Birmingham Society of Artists has closed its annual exhibition, after a most prosperous season; the amount of sales effected, including the selections made by the Art-Union prizeholders, reached £1478 12s. The exhibition of the works of living artists, which was open two or three months towards the close of the past year, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has terminated in a very satisfactory manner; sufficiently so to warrant the committee to make additional efforts for its extension in future seasons. The exhibition was got up under the auspices and management of the "North of England Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts," and the success of their recent endeavour to promote the cause of art in this portion of the kingdom is evidenced by the sale of pictures realising about £400. The first annual exhibition of modern works of art, under the auspices of the Leeds Academy of Art, will open on Whit-Monday, the 16th of May; and will include works of painting (water and oil), sculpture, architectural designs, and engravings.

THE DUKE'S TOMB.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited St. Paul's Cathedral, and inspected the proposed site for the tomb of the late Duke of Wellington, and the arrangements now in progress for the restoration of the paintings which decorate the cupola of the dome. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the present Duke of Wellington and Sir William Molesworth, and attended by the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Milman, proceeded into the crypt. The coffin remains in the same position as when lowered on the day of the funeral, resting on the summit of Nelson's sarcophagus; but a hoarding painted black entirely covers it from view. The Prince, having taken a careful survey of the spot intended for the erection of the tomb, and expressed his approval of the proposed site, returned to the interior of the cathedral. His Royal Highness's attention was then directed to the arrangements for restoring the paintings of the dome, which has just been undertaken by Mr. Farris.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT PARIS.

The Union says:—"The works for the construction of the Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysees, and those which are necessary for rendering the old Hotel of the Menus-Plaisirs (in the Faubourg Poissonniere, ready for the exhibition of the works of living artists, have not been interrupted in consequence of the bad weather. In the Champs Elysees it is an immense edifice which it is intended to construct. From 400 to 500 workmen, and 100 horses, have, it is said, been every day at work for the last two or three months. A mass of concrete has been laid for the foundation of



"JUST OUT—'THE TALE OF A TEAL.'—QUARTERLY LIST OF NEW WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.



"A MOONLIGHT FEAST,"—PAINTED BY T. DANBY.

MUSIC.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 115th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians was celebrated on Tuesday night in Freemasons' hall, the president of the day being B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P. This ancient and admirable institution is under the patronage of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Earl of Westmorland, Howe, Cawdor, and Carlisle, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and is under the management of a Court of Assistants, composed of professional members. With the exception of the requisite officials, to collect subscriptions, and keep the accounts, the executive give their services gratuitously. The chaplain, counsel, physicians, surgeons, solicitors, and treasurer (Mr. Anderson), are all honorary officers of the institution. It is interesting to glance down the list of legacies, donations, and benefactions; beginning with the illustrious name of Handel, and including the well-known celebrities of the past and present age, in Stora, Signora Stora, Mrs. Bland, Mazzinghi, Paganini, Thalberg, Costa, Ernst, Benedict, Julien, Neale, Parish Alvars, Moscheles, Mrs. Anderson, Grist, Jenny Lind, Mario, Sims Reeves, Cipriani Potter, Brinley Richards, Madame Caradori Allan, Braham, Miss Birch, Charles Kemble, W. Knyvett, Liszt, Miss Masson, the late John Parry, and John Parry, Rovedino, Puzzi, Sir George Smart, C. Salaman, Miss Dolley, Lockey, A. Novello, F. Romer, Schultz, Balfie, F. Lablache, &c.

The attendance on the occasion was large, the musical arrangements attractive, and the subscriptions considerable; including the chairman for twenty-one guineas, the Misses Elliotson for £50 each, besides many donations varying from one to ten guineas, the Sacred Harmonic Society being amongst the subscribers.

Miss Birch, Madame Ferrari, Mrs. Weiss, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Miss Williams, Messrs. Benson, D. King, Bayley, Barnby, Ferrari, Young, W. and J. Coward, H. Gear, A. Novello, Howe, M. Smith, &c., were the vocalists; and the instrumental solo performers, Mrs. Thompson (late Miss K. Loder) and Mrs. F. B. Jewson (late Miss Anderson Kirkham), Piatti, Bottesini, G. Cooke, Card (sen. and jun.), Godfrey, Lazarus, Haycock, T. Harper, Cioffi, Winterbottom, Williams, &c. Miss C. Potter and Sterndale Bennett were the accompanists. These names are a guarantee that there was no ordinary treat offered to the numerous company, including the ladies who graced the galleries. A hint thrown out by the way of amalgamation between the two societies (the Royal Musicians and that of Female Musicians) is well worthy of the serious consideration of the managers of both institutions.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The fifth concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Foster, H. Barnby, and Phillips) took place at Willis's Rooms, last Monday evening.

The fifth of Dando's Quartet Concerts, at Crosby Hall, was given last Monday.

The Amateur Musical Society gave their first concert last Monday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Osborne.

Herr Paner presented his third and last pianoforte *soirée* on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms; aided by Madame Doria, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Wrighton, Mr. L. Sloper, and Herr Molique.

Mr. Lucas had his second musical evening on Wednesday, at his residence, in Berners-street. The programme included Quartets by Mozart (No. 4) and Beethoven (No. 7); a Quatuor by Krumpholtz, Op. 72; a MS. Sonata for pianoforte and violin, by Mrs. H. Thompson (the accomplished Miss Kate Loder); and Beethoven's Thema, with variations for pianoforte and violoncello. The executants were Mrs. H. Thompson, Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Lucas.

The Réunion des Arts had their second *soirée* on Wednesday, in Harley-street.

The Harmonic Union performed Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Tuesday night, at Exeter-hall, conducted by Benedict; the principal vocalists being Mrs. Endersohn, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Miss Chambers, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Gadsby, and Mr. Lawler.

John Parry has been presenting his "Notes" this week at Glasgow, Carlisle, Preston, and Manchester; his popularity remaining undiminished.

Madame Biscottini, a new contralto, will shortly appear in Paris as *Arasce* to the *Semiramide* of Cravelli, and the *Assur* of Belletti.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 28th ult., state that the new opera "Jane Shore," the music by Bonetti, and the libretto by Felice Romani, had been produced with signal success, both the composer and the *prima donna*, Madame Julienne, having been called before the curtain seven times. The work is written in the purely modern Italian school. The finale of the third act was encored, as also a chorus, and the rondo finale of "Jane Shore" in the fourth and last act. Madame Julienne was presented with a magnificent diamond bracelet by the subscribers for her performance of the heroine.

Herr Lindpaintner, the composer, kapelmeister to the King of Wurtemberg, has arrived in town, to conduct the first four concerts of the New Philharmonic Society.

Next week will be a busy one both for amateur and professor. The renowned Philharmonic Society open the campaign under Costa's direction, with Beethoven's "Eroica" and a symphony by Gade. Mrs. Jewson (the niece of Mrs. Anderson) will perform a pianoforte concerto; and Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hatton, and Mr. Howell, a trio by Corelli. On Tuesday, Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett will have his third and last classical pianoforte evening. On Wednesday the New Philharmonic Society will commence its second season. On Thursday will be the fourth and last of the Musical Winter Evenings, at which Mlle. Clauss will make her first appearance this season. On Friday Mozart's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" will be repeated by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction.

Mr. Allcroft has announced his farewell musical festival, at Exeter-hall, on Monday next, previous to his departure for America.

Signor Alari, the composer, has been appointed accompanist to the Imperial Chapel of the Emperor Napoleon.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that Viardot's benefit, at the Italian Opera, was attended by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and that she was called for twenty times. Mario was the *Etrusco*.—Madame Parish Alvars, the harpist, gave a concert on the 8th ult. Balfie was the conductor; and Viardot, Mario, Mlle. Medori, Mlle. Moray, Ronconi, Mlle. Dobré, and Lablache, the chief singers. The Emperor presented Madame Parish Alvars with a magnificent diamond brooch after playing at the Imperial Palace.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Monday the lessee took his benefit, and was rewarded by a full house. Two new pieces were produced on the occasion. The first was entitled "The School for Kings." It relates to the fortunes of *Heldomar* (Mr. Davenport), the King of Bavaria. This monarch, becoming blind, is conspired against by certain nobles, who seek his abdication. *Amelia*, or rather *Rosamunda* (Miss Fanny Vining), the heiress to the throne, counteracts their plots, and finally enacts the character of *Joan of Arc*, and succeeds in reinstating the monarch, who likewise is restored to sight. The principal characters were well acted. Mrs. Griffiths, also, as *Benita*, an old nurse; and Miss Kate Saxon, as her niece *Bella*, contributed to the success of the comic situations.

Between the first and second piece, an American, named Mr. R. Sands, performed the extraordinary feat of walking on the ceiling, his body hanging perpendicularly down. A scaffold was erected to support a roof of marble, on the surface of which the walking took place. At either end was a basket, to which Mr. Sands mounted by a ladder, and there placed on his feet a pair of circular platters, which afterwards he turned up to the ceiling. The steps were slowly and cautiously taken, the platter being each time made firmly to adhere to the marble. Adhesion being secured, the walker appeared suspended by the sole of his foot; once he swung in air on one leg. A net-work was spread below to catch him in case of a fall.

The second new piece was an Oriental spectacle, written by Captain W. H. Armstrong, entitled the "Turkish Lovers." It is the old story of the sack and the *harem*; but the Pacha who resorts to this mode of revenging himself on an unfaithful member of his harem, is shot by *Captain Tander* (Mr. Charles Selby). This incident was extended to two acts by means of some comic scenes, in which Mr. Wild, as a cockney pinmaker, in Turkey, was successful, and some ballet dancing, executed by Mlle. Julie and little Miss Ada Montgomery, with skill and grace. The literary merits of both pieces are, however, inconsiderable.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday a piece in two acts, entitled "La Parapluie de Damocles," gave M. Ravel another opportunity for exhibiting his whimsical perplexities, in the part of *M. Stanislas Calvados*, who lends his umbrella to a lady, and afterwards incurs a world of trouble, responsibility, and risk, from the jealousy of her husband, and the imprudence of *Madame Risseau*. M. Lafont made his first appearance for the season on Monday in the vaudeville called "Une Petite Fille de la Grande Armée."

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Webster's lesseeship and management terminate on Monday next, when he will take his farewell benefit; and, on Tuesday, there will be a variety of performances for the benefit of Mr. Frederick Webster. Mr. Buckstone's lesseeship and management will commence at Easter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the exception of the annual places on the turnpike-road at Kiplin Coates, the flat racing next week will be confined to Warwick; where, on Tuesday and Wednesday, we may look for an average quantum of sport. On the following day, in the same locality, we shall have the "Grand Military;" and on Friday the "Grand Annual." Steeple-chases are also announced for Monday at Narberth, and for Friday at Carnarvon. The coursing fixtures are three in number, viz., Malleny on Monday, and Alcester Club and Galloway on Wednesday—each occupying two days. The season will close in the following week.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—So many had left for the Great Spring Meeting at Doncaster, that, except on Cines, Orestes, Umbriel, and the Reiver for the Derby, the round betting had little to do; on those horses the outlay was considerable. The prices at the close stood as follows:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—12 to 1 agst Maria.		
7 to 1 agst Contentment	12 to 1 agst Lampedo	20 to 1 agst Pug Orrock
CHESTER CUP.—20 to 1 agst Trifle. 40 to 1 agst Nancy.		
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
8 to 1 agst West Australian	18 to 1 agst Honeywood (t)	22 to 1 agst Ninnyhammer
13 to 1 — Cines	18 to 1 — the Reiver	33 to 1 — Filbert
14 to 1 — Orestes	18 to 1 — Umbriel (t)	40 to 1 — Vanderdecken
	50 to 1 agst North Pole.	

THURSDAY.—A thin room, and the betting dull; important, however, in showing a decline in Honeywood, and an improvement in Orestes and Ethelbert for the Epsom event. We have but a brief quotation to submit:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—10 to 1 agst Postulant.		
6 to 1 agst Contentment.	11 to 1 agst Lampedo.	11 to 1 agst Peggy
CHESTER CUP.—20 to 1 agst Constellation (t)		
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Orestes (t)	20 to 1 agst Honeywood	
18 to 1 — Sittingbourne (t)	25 to 1 — Ethelbert (t)	
OAKS.—7 to 1 agst The Queen (t)		

THE "GRANITE CITY."—This splendid clipper, intended for the London and China trade, has arrived in the Thames, in sixty-four hours, from Aberdeen, and may now be seen in the West India Dock. This magnificent ship has been built by Messrs. Walter Hood and Co., of Aberdeen, distinguished for their successful clipper-build—the *John Bunyan*, the *Phœnician*, two clippers turned off by them, having made the quickest voyages to China and Sydney yet on record. The *Granite City* measures—length of keel, 155 feet; rake forward, 18 feet; rake on sternpost, 8 feet; length over all, 193 feet; extreme breadth, 31½ feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; measures 806 tons per old register, or 771 tons by the new; and is estimated to carry 1200 tons.

IRISH LAND COMPANY.—The City of Dublin Steam-packet Company have lately brought across from Liverpool the first portion of a carefully-selected herd of young cattle and bulls, of the best breeds, and ten excellent work-horses, and a quantity of improved agricultural implements, the property of the Irish Land Company. The stock, &c., has been forwarded, we hear, to the Company's recently-purchased property of Lanespark and Poyntstown, situated in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny; and future large importations, we are informed, may be expected for the same property, and for the large portion of the Kingston estate (about 20,000 acres), which the Irish Land Company has purchased. The company possesses property in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, and Wexford, aggregating nearly 30,000 acres; the larger portion of it is contiguous, and in the two first-named counties. Preparations are being made by the company for extensive operations on their estates in arterial drainage and other improvements.—*Saunders' News Letter.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the whole of the present week the market for National Securities, notwithstanding that the amount of business transacted in it has been by no means extensive, has ruled steady, and prices have slightly improved. The comparatively small stock of bullion in the Bank of England, considering the abundant yield of gold in Australia and California, has taken some parties by surprise. On the first discoveries being reported, it was assumed that the supply of gold here would accumulate at a very rapid rate; and that the value of all descriptions of property would rise in the same proportion; but we have borne in mind that capital is in great demand in other portions of the globe, where, indeed, it can be more profitably employed than in this country; hence it follows that when a good and secure market can be found for bullion, there it will find its way. Then, again, it has been fully apparent that large quantities of coined gold have been forwarded to Australia in return for the dust, and that immense supplies have yet to be forwarded from this country. We, therefore, are of opinion, that any great increase in the present supply in the Bank can hardly be anticipated. The demand for money for commercial purposes has been very active; yet no change has taken place in the rates of discount—first-class bills having been done at 2½ to 3 per cent per annum. Large quantities of paper have fallen due this week; but the acceptances have been met without any apparent difficulty. The leading bill-brokers are full of cash; but money on "call" is worth 2 per cent.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were done at 99½; the Three per Cent Reduced, 100½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 100½. Bank Stock was 227 to 228. India Bonds were done at 40s. to 45s.; and Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 17s. premium. No material change took place in the quotations on Tuesday; but, on Wednesday, the Three per Cent, for Money, were 99½; and for the Account, 99½. On Thursday the transfer-books of the Three per Cent, South Sea Old Annuities, Long Annuities, India Stock, and Bank Stock were closed for the dividends. Consols were inactive, yet scarcely any change took place in the quotations. The Three per Cent were 99½; Ditto, for the Account, 99½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 100½. India Bonds were 48s.; and Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 13s. premium.

The Foreign House has continued very firm, and prices generally have been well supported. Greek overdue Coupons have sold freely. These securities represent the stock of 1824 and 1825; and it is said that the purchases made by the Dutch buyers are on account of the Government at Athens, who are redeeming a portion of the Debt. The quotations have varied from 7½ to 8½. The Turkish bondholders committee have received a letter from the Foreign-office to the effect that the Earl of Clarendon has had an interview with the Turkish Minister, who has intimated that it is his opinion that, within a month from this time the Ottoman Government will fully satisfy the claims of the bondholders in this country. In the new Peruvian Loan, transactions have been reported at from 4½ to 5½ prem. On Thursday, Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent were marked 97½; Ecuador Bonds, 5½ to 6; Grenada, ex Dec. 1849, Coupon, 22½; Greek over-due Bonds, 8½ to 9; Mexican for the Account, 25½; Peruvian Scrip, 5 prem.; Russian Five per Cent, 118½ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Spanish Three per Cent, 48½; Ditto, New Deferred, 24; Spanish Communities' Certificates, 7½; Turkish Loan, 2 prem.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 66½; Ditto Four per Cent, 99½.

Miscellaneous Shares have been in very moderate request. Australian Agricultural have sold at 100 to 105; Peel River, 5½ to 6½ prem.; Van Diemen's Land, 16 to 18; South Australian Land, 52 to 54; North British Australian, 1½ to 2 prem.; Scottish Agricultural Investment, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 77 to 79; Bank of Australia, 91 to 92; Oriental Bank, 54 to 55; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 54 to 55 prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2½ to 2½ prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to 2½ prem.; New South Wales Coal and Intercolonial, 3½ to 3½ prem.; St. Katharine Docks, 100½ ex div.; Southampton Docks, 3½; Crystal Palace, 5½ to 6; General Steam Navigation, 31; General Screw Shipping (£12 paid), 11½; Netherlands Land Enclosure (£2 paid), 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85 to 84½; Royal Mail Steam, 82½; Submarine Telegraph, 1½.

The returns of the import and export trade of the United Kingdom for the two months ending on the 7th ult., show, in round numbers, an increase in the value of our shipments, compared with the two preceding years, of £1,400,000. The amounts are as follow:—1852, £6,231,841; 1853, £4,821,781; and 1851, £4,817,850. In some measure, the increase is attributable to enhancement of price; nevertheless, it is evident that our aggregate trade is in a most flourishing state.

The movement in bullion has been again considerable. Two steamers have arrived from the West Indies, bringing about 2,250,000 dollars—45,000 being on account of the Mexican dividends. From New York, 950,000 dollars have come to hand; whilst we have received £110,480 from Australia, and £8000 from Africa. The shipments have been nearly £300,000—chiefly in sovereigns—to Sydney and Port Phillip.

The market for Railway Shares has been by no means active; prices, however, have ruled steady. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY STOCKS AND SHARES.—Aberdeen, 50; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 105½ ex div.; Caledonian, 6½; Chester and Holyhead, 2½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 46 ex div.; Eastern Counties, 13½ ex div.; East Lancashire, 7½ ex div.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 76½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 3½; Glasgow and South-Western, 62; Great Northern Stock, 82 ex div.; ditto, A Stock, 45; ditto, B Stock, 123 ex div.; Great Western, 92 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; Leeds Northern, 16; London and Blackwall, 9 ex div.; London and Brighton, 104½; London and North-Western, 119½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 91½ ex div.; Midland, 76½ ex div.; Newmarket, 51½ ex div.; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 12½; Newry and Enniskillen, 2½; Norfolk, 53½ ex div.; North British, 3½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Scottish Midland, 6½; South-

Eastern, 78½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2; Vale of Neath, 14½ ex div.; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; West Cornwall, 9½; York, Newcastle, Berwick Extensions, 12½ ex div.; York and North Midland, 59½ ex div.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Hull and Selby Quarter Shares, 27½ ex div.; Lowestoft Guarantee 4 per cent, 19½ ex div.; Northern and Eastern, 65 ex div.; South Staffordshire, 8½ ex div.; Wear Valley, 23½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, 3½; Eastern Counties, 6 per cent stock, 14½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 3½; Great Northern 5 per cent, 12½; Great Northern 4½ per cent, 3½; Great Western 4½ per cent, 106½; London and Brighton 6 per cent, 150; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 13½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £10 shares, 10½; North British, 106½; South Devon, New, 1½; South Yorkshire 4 per cent, 20½; York and North Midland H. and S. Purchase, 10½.

FOREIGN.—Dijon and Besançon, 11; Grand Junction of France, 11½; Luxembourg, 6½; Northern of France, 56½; Ditto, £20 Bonds, 14½; Norwegian Trunk Preference, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 27½; Paris and Rouen, 42½; Paris and Strasbourg, 35½; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 9½; Upper India Scrip, ½ prem.; Western of France, 20½.

Mining Shares have sold steadily. Australian have been 6½; Australian Freehold, 1½; British Australian Gold, 1½; Imperial Brazilian, 4; St. John del Rey, 29½; Coburn Copper, 45½; Colonial Gold, 2½; Copiapo, 6½; Copper Miners of England, 70; Great Nugget Vein, 5; Linares, 13½; Mexican and South American, 6½; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1; Rhymney Iron, 24; United Mexican, 6½; Waller, 1½ to 1½; West Mariposa, 1½.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The favourable accounts received from the gold fields have had some effect upon the Consol Market to-day. Consols have been steady, at 99½ for Money; and 99½ 100 for the next Account. India Bonds have sold at 45s. and Exchequer Bills, 13s. premium. Foreign Bonds Railway Shares have been very firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat coastwise have been on a very moderate scale, and in middling condition. Fresh up-to-day the receipts were small; hence, the show of supplies of both red and white was limited. The attendance of buyers being small, the demand for wheat of home produce ruled very inactive, yet Monday's prices were supported. For forward delivery next to nothing was doing. The imports of foreign wheat have been only 3400 quarters. Selected samples sold slowly, at previous rates. Low and middling kinds were very dull, at barely last week's currency. Floating cargoes were much neglected. Malt, barley, and quails are dear. Grinding and distilling sorts moved off slowly, at late figures. We were but moderately supplied with malt, in which a good business was doing, at full currencies. There was rather more doing in oats, the supply of which was very moderate, at Monday's quotations. Beans, peas, and flour were very dull, but not cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2410; barley, 1350; malt, 1630; oats, 1890; flour, 1070. Irish: oats, 8840. Foreign: wheat, 3400; flour, 1500 sacks, 7000 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 60s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 4 s. to 51s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malt, 41s. to 55s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 53s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 13s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, new, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, old, 32s. to 38s.; grey peas, 31s. to 35s.; mangel, 33s. to 36s.; white, 37s. to 40s.; bolvers, 38s. to 42s. per quarter. Town made flour, 41s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 31s. to 35s.; Stockton and Yorksire, 34s. to 36s. per 280 lbs. Foreign: American flour, 22s. to 28s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 42s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in improved request, at full prices. In other seeds next to nothing is doing. Cakes support previous rates.

Livestock.—English, 50s. to 55s.; Baltic, crushing, 40s. to 48s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s. to 52s.; hampers, 37s. to 41s. per quarter; Corander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white, ditto, 7s. to 10s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel. English rapeseed new, 22½ to 24½ per ton of ten quarters. Livestock, English, 29 lbs. to 210 lbs.; ditto, foreign, 25 lbs. to 210 lbs. per ton. Rape-cakes, 23 lbs. to 25 lbs. per cwt. Canary, 98s. to 42s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4½ lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 18s. 3d.; rye, 30s. 9d.; beans, 31s. 8d.; peas, 32s. 6d.

The *Star Weekly Average*.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 4d.; oats, 18s. 0d.; rye, 30s. 11d.; beans, 31s. 7d.; peas, 31s. 8d.

Tea.—For all kinds of tea, the demand continues in a very inactive state, and late rates are barely supported. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 5,574,373 lb., against 7,612,742 lb. in 1852.

Sugar.—The supplies on offer is good, yet the trade rules firm, and prices are the turn higher. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 38s. to 39s. 6d.; mid. to good, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; low to fine yellow, 36s. 6d. to 41s.; good to fine white Demas, 38s. to 39s. 6d.; low to mid., 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; good to fine yellow, 39s. 6d. to 42s.; low to mid., recovery Madras, 32s. to 35s. per cwt. Several parcels of Manila have changed hands at from 35s. to 35s. 3d. for cloyed. Refined goods are in steady request, at from 45s. to 48s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 5th inst. were 1,020,765 cwt., against 1,109,586 ditto last year.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds are in moderate demand, at full currencies; but good ordinary native Ceylon is dull, at from 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign coffees support previous rates.

Rice.—The demand is wholly confined to immediate wants. In prices, no change has taken place.

Fruit.—Currants move off steadily, at full currencies. Other kinds of fruit are very slow in sale.

Provisions.—There is rather more inquiry for Irish butter, at fully last week's quotations. Foreign parcels have given way in value 4s. to 6s. per cwt, with a very dull inquiry. English butter is offering freely, on lower terms. Bacon has advanced 2s. to 2s. per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 60s. to 63s. Other kinds of provisions support late rates.

Tallow.—Our market is in a very inactive state, and prices are not supported. P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 44s. 3d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 41s. 6d. per cwt.; town tallow, 43s. per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Generally speaking, the demand is heavy. In the quotations we have no change to notice. Linseed, 32s. per cwt.

Wool.—English wools continue in good request, at previous rates. In foreign and colonial very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The imports from the Continent are large, but the arrivals coastwise and by land carriage are very moderate. The demand is inactive, yet York regents are worth 120s. to 150s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of all kinds of hops being very limited, the amount of business doing is comparatively small. Prices, however, are firm. Mid and East Kent pockets, 100s. to 120s. per cwt. Kent ditto, 95s. to 125s.; Sussex ditto, 95s. to 115s. per cwt. Cotts (Friday).—Bate's West Hartley, 19s. 9d.; Carr's Hartley, 17s.; Holywell, 18s.; Wyham, 17s. 9d.; Layson, 17s.; Eden Main, 19s.; Hilton, 20s.; Haswell, 12s.; Stewart's, 20s. per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year the supply of beasts on offer to-day's market was tolerably good, and in average condition. The attendance of buyers being limited the trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The primeest Scots sold at 4s. per 8 lbs. Sheep came slowly to hand, nevertheless the demand for that description of stock ruled inactive, at late currencies. Prime old Downs in the wool realised 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Prime small calves sold steadily at full prices. Otherwise the trade was heavy. Pigs met a dull inquiry, at late rates. Milch cows sold slowly, at from 16 to 21 5s. each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs. to milk the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime South down ditto, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; sucking calves, 2s. to 2s. 5d.; and quarter old store pigs, 18s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 500; cows, 125; sheep, 4020; calves, 200; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 300; sheep, 800; calves, 200.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of each kind of meat on offer to-day were tolerably good. Generally speaking the demand ruled very firm, at Monday's prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; prime ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; small prime ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; large pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; small pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

BANKRUPTS.

W. SHAW, Lincoln, bookseller, stationer, toyman, and dealer in musical instruments. J. SKIDMORE, Sutton, near Macclesfield, pasteboard-manufacturer. A. MILSTED, Swansea, and Cardiff, Glamorganshire, furrier and hatter. A. W. J. CAVALIER, Atherfield, near Sheffield, sugar-refiner. S. J. DEAN, Chelmsford, leather-seller and coal-merch. W. ROYSTON, Manchester, builder. J. ROEBUCK

NEW MUSIC, &c.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. CUMMING.

EARLY in 1852, a public meeting of the friends of Protestantism was held in Exeter-hall, for the purpose of recording their sense of the services of the Rev. Dr. Cumming, in advocating and defending the Protestant cause against the recent attempted encroachments of Romanism. Sir Peter Laurie presided. The meeting was numerously attended, and amongst the influential persons countenancing the object were, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Cavan, Earl Ducie, Sir John Maxwell, Bart., &c. After some discussion, the meeting embodied their sentiments in the following resolutions, which were unanimously assented to:—

"That, being deeply impressed with the eminent services rendered by the Rev. Dr. Cumming to the great cause of Protestant Christianity, this meeting is desirous of recording, by some suitable and substantial testimonial, the grateful sense they entertain of the faithfulness, eloquence, and ability with which he has advocated and maintained the purity of that faith so dear to Christians of every denomination of the Protestant Church."

"That, in order to give effect to the intentions of the meeting, and to secure the co-operation of all who, irrespective of political bias or religious denomination, revere the great principles of the Reformation, the following noblemen and gentlemen be appointed a committee:—The Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Cavan, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Ducie, Lord Berners, Lord Keane, Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Bart.; Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.; Sir William Baynes, Bart.; Sir James Duke, Bart.; Sir Peter Laurie, Hon. and Rev. L. Noel, Mr. Charles Baring, P. Northall Laurie, Esq.; George Moffatt, Esq., M.P.; John Hardy, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Pownall, Dr. Mc Neile, Principal Macfarlan, Glasgow, &c."

In a comparatively brief period this committee reported that the object they had in view had met with the cordial concurrence of a large and influential body of Christians of every denomination of the Protestant Church, and that they had received an amount of support fully equal to their anticipations.

Another meeting was then held to consider the nature of the testimonial to be presented, when it was unanimously resolved to present Dr. Cumming with a purse of a thousand guineas, and a service of plate of the value of about 300 guineas. The service of plate, which has just been presented, was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell; it is exquisitely engraved, with designs from Teniers (see Engraving), and bears the following inscription:—

Presented, with one thousand guineas, to the Rev. Dr. Cumming, by a few of his friends, as a testimony to the faithfulness, eloquence, and ability with which he has advocated and maintained the purity of that faith so dear to Christians of every denomination of the Protestant Church. 1851-52.

The subscribers to the testimonial are extremely numerous, and, amongst others, is the name of the premier peer of England, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

We annex a sketch of the life of the popular divine, who has just received this distinguished honour:—

The Rev. Dr. Cumming sprung from Highland parentage, and was born in Aberdeenshire, in the year 1809. He received his early education at the grammar-school of Aberdeen, where he gained the fourth prize previous to entering upon his University studies; which, in due course he commenced at King's College, Aberdeen. Here, also, he distinguished himself by his literary proficiency, and was third prizeman before taking his degree of A.M., in 1827. While at the University he studied theology with great care and remarkable success, under the late Dr. Mearns, at that time Professor of Divinity at King's College, whose gravity and purity of manners, and warm attachment to the principles of the Reformation peculiarly fitted him for the honourable office of instructing and guiding in religious knowledge those who were destined hereafter to disseminate and exemplify in practice the great truths of the Gospel. Respecting his University career little is known but that he was distinguished for his classical attainments; and so respectable were his acquirements in the Latin language, that he was not unfrequently invited to criticise the discourses delivered by the students in that tongue in the Divinity-hall. Mr. Cumming was also, we believe, an active member and honorary secretary of the Literary Society, composed of the students in the University, and in that capacity became extremely popular.

The public career of Dr. Cumming may be said to have commenced with his entry upon the ministry of the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, which took place towards the latter end of the year 1832. This church, then a small edifice, was occupied by a con-



THE REV. DR. CUMMING, MINISTER OF THE SCOTCH NATIONAL CHURCH, CROWN-COURT, COVENT-GARDEN.

and Chalmers were the chosen champions on either side. Highly animated and interesting were the discussions which took place. Public meetings were held, at which many able men distinguished themselves, and, amongst others, Dr. Cumming. At a public meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern, in 1837, presided over by Lord Ashley, Dr. Cumming so ably distinguished himself upon the importance of National Church establishments, as to receive letters of thanks from the then Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.

During this period, the long-agitated question of the Roman Catholic claims had been settled in Parliament, and had drawn attention to the theological points of difference between the two Churches. In 1839 Mr. David French, a very learned and accomplished scholar, and a barrister, was put forward by the priests to meet Dr. Cumming in a Roman Catholic controversy, to which Dr. Cumming had given great attention. The discussion lasted eleven days. Mr. George Finch, M.P. for Stamford, was chairman on the Protestant side, and Mr. G. Weld was chosen Roman Catholic chairman. The entire controversy, which excited considerable attention, was published, and obtained an extensive circulation. For a controversy of this description

Dr. Cumming was pre-eminently fitted. His classical acquirements and knowledge of the fathers and early writers of the Christian church, proved of the greatest service; and his congregation, who took a pride in his theological accomplishments, made him a present

enlarged: in 1841, at an expense of £2000; in 1847 at an expense of £5000; and, in 1848, the church and schools were rebuilt at an expense of £9000, which, with the exception of about £1200, was entirely defrayed by his congregation. The church now presents a very chaste specimen of Norman architecture, with open oak roof and stained windows. Adjoining, are spacious schools. During the enlargement of his church, Dr. Cumming preached in Exeter-hall every Sunday; and for six months the large hall was densely crowded.

We have omitted to mention that in 1844 he received his degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh.

A period now approached of considerable national excitement. In the autumn of 1850 Cardinal Wiseman forwarded to England for publication his celebrated pastoral, or edict, dated "The Flaminian Gate of Rome, Oct. 7th, 1850," which startled all England. "We were," said his Eminence, "enabled to ask for the archiepiscopal pallium for our new see of Westminster; and this day we have been invested by the hands of the supreme pastor and pontiff himself with this badge of metropolitan jurisdiction." Dr. Cumming was requested by influential persons to enlighten the public mind on this matter. He announced a lecture in the Hanover-square Rooms, in November, 1850; and such was the anxiety to hear, that, hours before, the room was densely filled, and the square and surrounding streets crowded. Dr. Cumming irrefragably identified Dr. Wiseman with St. Liguori, and showed to demonstration what Englishmen had to expect from the Pope's present.

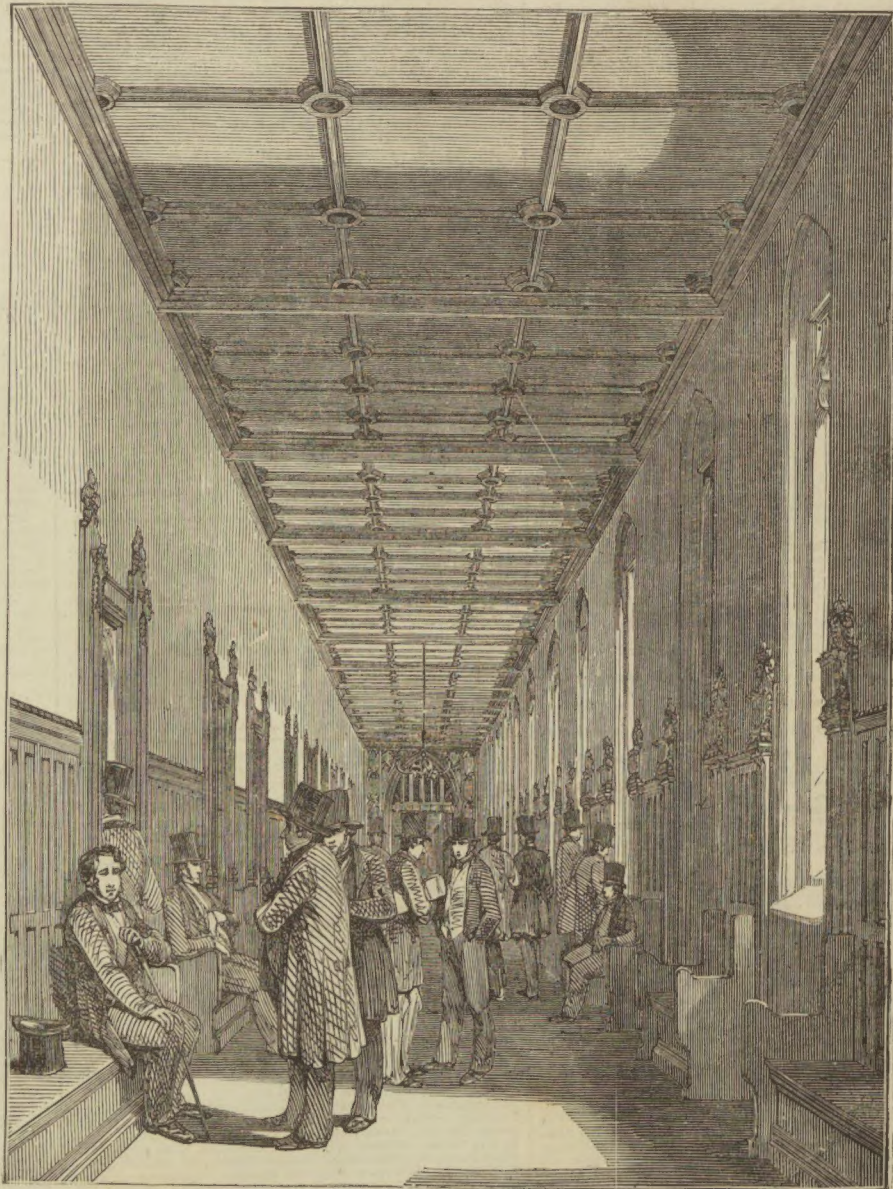
Dr. Cumming then gave notice of a second lecture on the archiepiscopal oath of Dr. Wiseman, who stated that he was exempt from taking a clause in the oath on which Dr. Cumming laid great stress, and accordingly invited the Doctor to his house to examine his pontifical. Dr. Cumming went, and, to the amazement of the public, pointed out the persecuting clause in the oath, "I will persecute and attack heretics and Dissenters, and all resisters of Pío Nono with all my might." The exertions of Dr. Cumming in the Protestant cause upon this memorable occasion have been marked by the presentation of the testimonial we have described.

Dr. Cumming's works are numerous, and suited to the circumstances and the exigencies of the age. Most of them have had a large circulation, particularly his "Apocalyptic Sketches." His latest published work, the "Church before the Flood," is a fair specimen of the interesting style and dress with which he clothes his pulpit labours. He is "in season, and out of season," engaged in Christian and benevolent efforts; and is, altogether, one of the most active and indefatigable pastors of modern times.

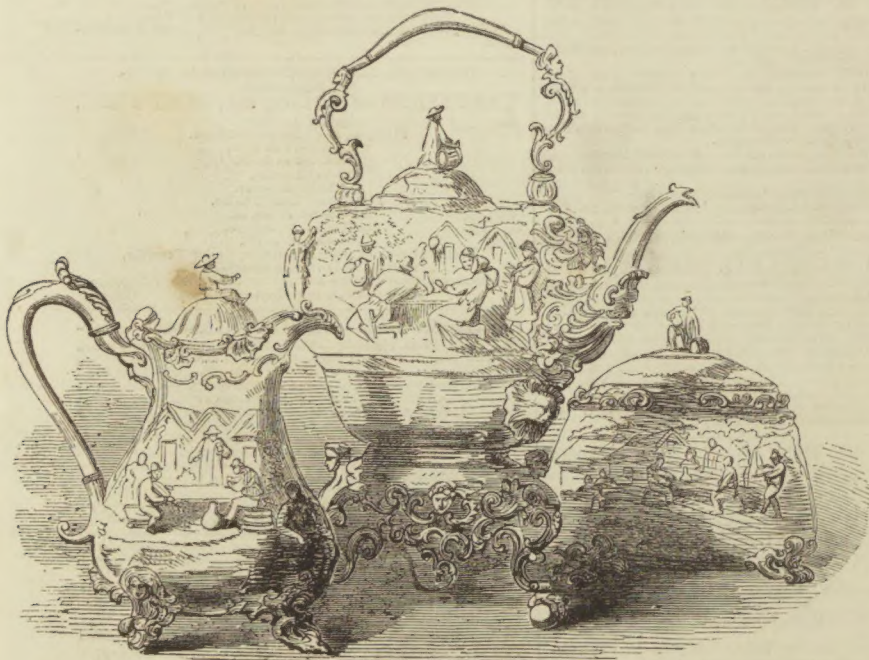
THE CORRIDOR OF THE COMMITTEE-ROOMS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THIS Corridor, which runs nearly the whole length of the New Palace of Westminster, gives access to a vast number of Committee-rooms of the House of Commons; a similar one, but more lofty, beneath it, forming the means of access to the Conference-rooms, the Lords' Committee-rooms, and the Libraries of both Houses of Parliament. There is a smaller corridor above the one in our Engraving, leading to other and smaller committee-rooms. The vista produced by the almost unbroken line of Corridor forming the subject of our Engraving, is very striking from its immense length; and there is ample space on the walls for portraits, or other small pictorial embellishment.

The ceiling is flat, paneled, and simply coloured, but not in rich diaper work. The seats, wainscoting, and framings to the doors are of oak; the latter being very nicely designed. Each committee-room has two doors—one for the "Members," the other the "Public Entrance;" and they are so named in labels painted over each. Small brass frames are fixed in the sides of the doorways, and the name of the committee sitting in each room is printed, and slipped into these frames. Each window has a stout desk, with ink standishes in it, so that parties engaged in the committee matters can write and transact business out of the committee-rooms.



UPPER CORRIDOR TO THE COMMITTEE-ROOMS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. DR. CUMMING.

gregation in connection with the Scottish Presbytery in London, a branch in connection with the National Church in Scotland. His labours here were soon found to be acceptable, and his amiability of manners, combined with an ardent Christian zeal, endeared him to his congregation.

But now a period approached in which he was brought more prominently before the public. The doctrines of the Reformation being established, controversies took a turn towards matters of discipline, both in England and Scotland. It would be out of place, in a rapid sketch, even to allude to the numerous topics which agitated the minds of Protestant Christians in the days of the Stuarts; but, in the days of William III., it resulted in the Presbyterian form of Church government being established in Scotland, and England maintaining her Episcopal system. Through the excessive zeal of Wesley, Whitfield, Venn, and others, which drew upon them much opposition, the Non-conforming party were brought prominently forward; and ultimately the question of "separation of Church and State" became the topic of the day. Wardlaw

of a complete edition of the "Fathers," together with a service of plate, worth £250.

The Protestants at Hammersmith, also, where the controversial discussion took place, were so satisfied with the manner in which their champion had acquitted himself, that, at a public meeting, they presented to him the Bible in nine languages, elegantly bound, and bearing a suitable inscription, expressive of their sense of his services.

During this time Dr. Cumming's congregation continued to increase, and his church was successively